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NEW ISLANDS FOUND.

Magnificent Results of Nansen's Observations.

THE INTREPID EXPLORER TALKS.

Valuable Photographs and Numerous Geological and Botanical Collections Were Made — His Fortunate Meeting With Jackson Probably Saved His Life, as He Was Being Miled by the Map.

VARDØ, Norway, Aug. 15.—The captain of the Windward, the British steamer which has just returned from Franz Josef Land, after taking supplies to the British north pole expedition, commanded by Jackson and known as the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, filed a telegraphic message here yesterday describing the accidental meeting between Jackson and Dr. Nansen and forming one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Arctic exploration, for it appears that the Norwegian explorer had been living in a hut quite close to one of the English explorer's stations for a long time previous to the meeting of the two men, yet neither of them was aware of the other's presence in that vicinity.

Jackson, in the dispatch filed by the captain of the Windward, said: "On June 17 I met Dr. Nansen three miles out on a floe south-southeast of Cape Flora and under most extraordinary circumstances. He had wintered in a rough hut within a mile or two of our northern limit in 1895 and this spring we unwittingly came within a few miles of his winter quarters."

"Dr. Nansen left the Fram with one companion, Lieutenant Sigard Scott Hansen, a lieutenant in the Norwegian navy and director of the astronomical, meteorological and magnetic observatories, and reached latitude 86.14, traveling northeast from where he left the Fram, which was in 84 north, 102 east."

"Dr. Nansen expressed the greatest surprise and the liveliest satisfaction at meeting with us. You understand how greatly the meeting affected me and my pleasure at the extraordinary chance which had thrown it in my way to render him service and restore him to his friends."

Jackson then describes his own experiences in exploring the western parts of Franz Josef Land, telling how he has drawn extensive, accurate maps and has discovered new regions, adding:

"When the Windward left in 1895 we went on a month's expedition to the northward in a little boat, the Mary Harmsworth, and discovered a large tract of land to the westward of hitherto unknown limits and a magnificent headland, composed of ice from its summit to its foot and having at its base a huge, unnegotiable rampart of ice. We named it Harmsworth cape and only approached the base of the headland with the greatest difficulty, owing to surging masses of heavy ice and furious gales, during which our boat was upon several occasions nearly smashed to atoms."

"We landed on the coast as often as possible and ascended the highest peaks and made numerous geological and botanical collections."

"Far up Cambridge bay we discovered another lofty ice headland and named it Cape Frith of Nansen."

"There our boat was nearly lost owing to her sea anchor having been carried away and a huge block of ice which was swerving around stove in several of her planks, but we managed to bale her out, and then, rigging another anchor, with oars, we had altogether a very exciting voyage."

"This spring had been phenomenally mild. Although we marched north a great distance, using 16 dogs and a pony, we met, after a fortnight, open water reaching from the face of a huge glacier east to the precipitous end of another huge glacier west. Advance by sledges was thus cut off. We then struck southeast, down Markham sound, and added greatly to our discoveries of 1895, but, we were again stopped by open water, reaching entirely across the sound, so we turned westward and succeeded in exploring the entire western shores."

"During April terrific snowstorms, coupled with rises in the temperature, entirely broke up the ice and prevented marching, but we took a number of valuable photographs."

"It is believed here that the Fram may turn up here or at Bergen shortly as she stood the ice very well, has plenty of provisions on board and there was no sickness among her crew, when Dr. Nansen left here on March 14, 1895."

Professor Mohn says that the scientific results of Dr. Nansen's observations are magnificent and that several islands have been discovered. Dr. Nansen, in describing their life during the winter of 1895-96, said:

"When the bear's flesh had been exhausted we were obliged to kill the weakest dogs to feed the others and continue thus until the whole pack had been slaughtered."

"Myself and my companions started in the direction of Spitzbergen on May 10. After that we occupied six weeks on snow shoes, dragging sledges and kayaks (the Arctic canoe), loaded on sledges, after us. We went partly overland and partly over sea ice."

"We reached Jackson's winter quarters where we found all in good health. We remained there about six weeks till the steamer Windward arrived."

"I left the Fram in good condition and drifting, locked in the ice."

"The Windward will take to England four Englishmen of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, whose names are: Child, Burgess, Fisher and Blomquist."

"Mr. Jackson proposes to remain in the Arctic regions until next summer."

with the intention of pushing further north. Jackson and his companions are in excellent health and spirits and full of hope as to the results of their expedition."

A MONOPOLY OF GAS.

Rivaling the Standard Oil Company in a Pipe Line Scheme.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Aug. 15.—When it matures, what promises to be the greatest undertaking known in the natural gas business of the Indiana or any other gas field of the country is being planned. Its full extent and many of the details are not known as yet, and it is doubtful if the promoters themselves have reached this point in their arrangements. No rights of way or gas leases have been secured, but some options are being taken, which gives a foundation for the undertaking. The object of the enterprise is to go into the business of piping natural gas on an immense scale. It is estimated to carry it out will cost \$1,000,000, and it is said that articles of incorporation will be filed with the secretary of state before 30 days. Who the capitalists are that propose to carry out the idea is not known here, but they are supposed to be from Chicago.

The whole enterprise is being conducted with as much secrecy as marks the promotions of the Standard Oil company. It is known that a gas expert has been driving over the territory of this neighborhood, with a view to making it the basis of operations, and has been to the great pumping station near Kokomo to see its methods and how they may be improved upon.

As far as known three distinct companies are interested, but share holders of one may be share holders in the other two. It is supposed that this plan of organization is being followed that the work may be simplified and its different branches more easily handled.

According to the plans, one company is to give its attention to leasing gas land and putting down wells. It will also lease wells that are now productive. Its main purpose is to a bountiful supply of gas with which to fill the mains, which the second company will put in.

W. F. EYETER MURDERED.

He Was Stopping at Lincoln En Route to Cripple Creek on Business.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 15.—Hon. W. F. Eyeter of Chambersburg, Pa., was murdered last night at Lincoln. Fred Vance and five women of the town are detained at the station as knowing something of the case. He was here with a party of prominent Pennsylvania capitalists en route to Cripple Creek to invest in mines. It was supposed he had taken the afternoon train for Cripple Creek until his body was found in an unfrequented part of town with his skull crushed. Robbery is supposed to be the cause. He is a director of the B. & C. V. railroad.

MR. TERRELL'S FIRM STAND.

He Demands the Immediate Release of Six Naturalized Americans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—The United States minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, has demanded the immediate release of six Armenians, naturalized Americans, who are imprisoned at Aleppo. In doing so, Mr. Terrell intimated that any further imprisonment of American citizens would not be tolerated.

Married on a Common Highway.

LEBANON, Ind., Aug. 15.—Elaborate invitations were issued for the marriage of Oscar T. Perigo and Miss Zora Padgett, living in the northern part of this county, but the clerk of Boone county refused a license, because the girl was under 17 years old. A drive of 16 miles was then made to Frankfort, where a license was issued without hesitation. Upon assembling at the home, and while the minister, Rev. William Williams, was in the act of marrying the couple, he discovered that the license had been issued in Clinton county, and refused to proceed. After a hasty consultation, all the wagons and buggies were pressed into service, and the entire crowd drove across the county line, and the wedding ceremony was performed in the middle of the road.

One Hundred Idle Men.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 15.—The rolling mill operated by the Westernman Natural Gas and Iron company has been closed down on account of financial difficulties. Unless something unexpected happens within the next 24 hours, the factory may go into the hands of a receiver. There are at present about 15 creditors of the firm in the city whose claims aggregate \$40,000. The liabilities will reach \$125,000, with assets \$50,000. One hundred workmen will be thrown out of employment.

The Strike Extending.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—The Brown company strike has been extended to Pittsburg. The strikers learned a few days ago that the Schafie Foundry and Machine company of Pittsburg was doing work for the Brown company and they sent a representative there. He has sent back word that he would probably succeed in getting the pattern makers, machinists and iron moulders of the Schafie company to strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The American fruit steamer Brixham arrived at quarantine last night from Gibara, Cuba, after a run of five days. The captain reported that the Spanish authorities at port Gibara, acting under orders from Captain General Weyler, refused to allow him to ship his cargo of fruit. The Brixham was obliged to return to this port in ballast. Her owners are Dumois & Company.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Weekly Report of the Condition of Business.

HEAT HAS AFFECTED BUSINESS.

Crops Have Sustained Serious Injuries According to Government Reports—Official and Unofficial Estimates of Wheat Yield. How It Goes in Iron—R. G. Dun & Company's Report.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: An extraordinary spell of deadly heat has affected trade throughout the country and in the east speculative feeling was somewhat affected until Thursday by apprehension of the possible influence of the Bryan meeting. With cooler weather there came also on Thursday perception that the meeting would not affect business unfavorably. But other conditions were not stimulating. According to government reports the crops have sustained serious injuries.

Labor difficulties extend and the closing of establishments for want of work and the refusal of commercial loans by banks, checked operations in many branches of industry and trade. The week therefore closes, as the last week did, with domestic business unusually dull for the season; measured by clearing house changes it was 5 per cent smaller than last year and 15.5 per cent smaller than in the same week of 1892, the last year of full business at this season.

Government crop report for August was so gloomy that a great rise in prices would have followed if it had been entirely credited. In fact wheat rose about one-half cent but again declined, closing only a fraction higher for the week. Corn declined throughout the week, closing over a cent lower. Cotton advanced a sixteenth because of continued reports of injury. It is wise to remember that the government accounts were based on returns prior to the fearful spell of heat and hence may be more nearly correct than they were when prepared.

But official and unofficial estimates of great decrease in wheat yield are confronted with a movement from the farms of 3,560,741 bushels for the week, against 2,295,242 last year, and it scarcely seems reasonable to believe that 20,700,000 bushels would have been marketed since July 1 this year, against 11,625,262 last year, if the yield had been smaller with the price 9 cents lower than a year ago. Atlantic exports, flour included, 1,492,780 bushels, against 889,301 last year, are not enough to account for the difference. No one now questions the probability of a very large yield of corn. But the advance of common to 8.12 cents caused large selling and a reaction, although a turn upward on Friday took the price to 8.19 with moderate trading.

Corn production was reduced 20,764 tons weekly in July, and has been further reduced since Aug. 1, while unsold stocks increased 26,192 tons in July. The stoppage of a large share of the Connellsville coke works and of many lake iron mines is a fair indication that the two combinations do not believe anything could be gained by reducing the prices of materials, and the main difficulty is obviously the extreme narrowness of the demand for finished products, which is so small that most transactions are at some concessions even from the current low prices.

With Alabama No. 2 offered at \$6.50 at Birmingham, equivalent to \$10.25 here, against \$11.50 for northern No. 2, the market is not large enough to support prices of either. Copper receded to its quotations before last week. Tin has been sold below current quotations at \$13.35, and with sales of 800 tons lead weakened to \$2.75.

The woolen manufacture makes little change with not more than a third of the machinery now running, and the demand for goods does not improve, although prices of some important grades have been further reduced.

Sales of wool at the three chief markets for two weeks have been 4,791,000 pounds, against 14,473,150 in the same weeks of 1894 and 16,436,302 in the same weeks of 1892. Nor has improvement appeared in common goods, although the curtailment of production for some weeks has been great.

Failures for the week have been 296 in the United States, against 196 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 38 last year.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER.

The Head of the Family Dead and Other Members Stricken.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Aug. 15.—John W. Birdsall, a well known and highly respected resident of this city, died yesterday of typhoid fever. At the present time his wife and son are both seriously ill with the same disease, while his married daughter, who left for her home a few days ago, was taken with the same symptoms as was noticed in the first stages of the other cases, but her condition is not now ascertainable. All the cases are attributed to the water from an old well on the premises, which the family constantly used, and yet to all appearances and taste, it is all right. It is likely an analysis of the water will be made. Mr. Birdsall was 50 years old, a member of the Methodist church, and a Mason. He leaves a widow, two daughters and one son. The deceased came to this town about six years ago from Kansas, but was formerly a resident of Wilmington, this state.

Ice Famine at Franklin.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Aug. 15.—An ice famine exists in Franklin. The dealers

have been unable to secure an adequate amount at any price. All ice sold here is artificial, and is obtained from the factories at Shelbyville and Edinburg. Yesterday but 200 pounds could be had. The price has been increased to correspond with the scarcity, until now ice is a luxury. On the first of the hot weather is retailed for 25 cents a hundred, and this has been gradually increased to 75 cents.

ST. PAUL BEATS THE RECORD.

Crosses the Atlantic in Six Days and Thirty Minutes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The American line steamer St. Paul, Captain Jameson, arrived from Southampton yesterday after another record breaking passage of 6 days and 30 minutes. This beats her own former best record by 5 hours and 1 minute, and that of her sister ship, the St. Louis, by 1 hour and 53 minutes. The St. Paul, just off the dry dock, left Southampton last Saturday at 22 minutes past noon, passing The Needles at 1:44 p. m.

All Records Eclipsed.

She reached the Sandy Hook lightship at 9:15 a. m., covering a total distance of 3046.1 knots in 6 days and 30 minutes, thus eclipsing all previous records. Her average speed was 21.8 knots per hour. The run of each day was as follows: 493.1, 524, 516.9, 525.1, 530.8, 456.2. Total distance, 3046.1 knots.

The St. Paul experienced fine weather, with smooth sea, throughout the passage. She brought 433 cabin and 247 steerage passengers.

LION AT LARGE.

Scents Blood at a Slaughterhouse and Kills a Steer and a Calf.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock Romeo, said to be the largest male lion in captivity, now quartered at East End park, and forming part of Colonel Daniel E. Boone's animal show, broke from his cage and dashed out of the park down Poplar boulevard at a terrific pace. Fortunately no one was astray in the neighborhood at so early an hour, and the beast, scenting blood at Mauldin's slaughterhouse, a few blocks away, dashed into the pens and attacked the cattle there. The hungry brute succeeded in killing a steer and a calf when his keeper, Jerry Cahill, came upon the scene, and after a sharp conflict the lion was finally pitchedforked into submission and was returned to his cage at the park.

The citizens in the neighborhood of the park last night held a mass meeting and demanded that the lions be removed at once.

AN OPEN SWITCH.

Wrecks the F. F. V. Limited on the C. & O. Several Reported Killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The F. F. V. limited train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, which left Washington at 11:37 p. m., ran into an open switch at Ravensworth, Va., about 12:15 this morning, and four of the six passenger coaches were badly wrecked. Several lives are reported lost, and 15 or 20 passengers injured. There is no telegraph station at Ravensworth, and details of the disaster are not obtainable. A wrecking train with several physicians on board has gone to the scene of the wreck.

Big Stock at Stake.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—It has been ascertained that three different agreements for Diamond Match stockholders were drafted by the trustees. The original was unsatisfactory to the banks, the second does not meet the views of the Moore Brothers, and the last, however, has been declared suitable for both sides. Several copies of the agreement will be made, but it is not likely that the contents of the document can be made public for several weeks.

Elliott Parole Case.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 15.—After dragging along for more than two years the parole case of Patrick Elliott is to be disposed of. The board of managers of the penitentiary will hold a special meeting at which action will be taken. Several other cases will also be disposed of and the guards who were in the saloon at the time that Guard Bateman accidentally killed Guard Harrison will be heard in answer to charges of entering a saloon while on duty.

Aides For Labor Day.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 15.—Grand Marshal Conrad Smith has announced the following aids in the parade for the state Labor day celebration here: William Beck of Anderson, William Tobin of Muncie, Thomas Conboy of Alexandria, M. W. Conoway of Elwood, Maurice Collins of Anderson, E. A. Perkins of Indianapolis. The local celebrations at Muncie and Marion will be declared off, so that all can come here.

Alfaro's Victory.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Herald correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, telegraphs that a battle took place at Giron, near Cuenca, between the advance guard of General Alfaro's army and a column of 200 men belonging to General Vega's forces. The latter were completely routed; many were killed and wounded and 20 prisoners were taken by Alfaro's soldiers.

Fell on a Pitchfork.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 15.—Frank Warren, a farmer's hand, employed in threshing, jumped from a load of hay and was impaled on a pitchfork standing upright in the ground. The handle penetrated his body to a depth of six inches, producing injuries that terminated in death after several hours of intense agony. Warren was 28 years old and unmarried.

NONUNIONISTS SHOT.

Attacked by a Crowd of Brown Company Strikers.

SPECTATOR IS ALSO INJURED.

Trouble Occurred Nearly Two Miles From the Works and the Police Were Slow in Arriving on the Scene — Burglars at Hubbard — Robbed by Hobos — Other Ohio News.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—Three men were shot and one badly hurt in a conflict which occurred last evening between a party of the Brown company's strikers and several nonunion men who were going home from the works. Two of the wounded men are nonunionists, the third is a striker and the fourth a spectator. The names of the injured are:

J. W. Caldwell of Kenwood street, nonunion, shot in the thigh and struck on the head with a billy.

George Plumb of Vanness avenue, nonunion, shot through the abdomen; will probably recover.

Thomas Evans of Kitland street, a striker, shot in the back, badly hurt and may die.

William Lawry of Giddings avenue, a bystander, struck in the face with a telegraph insulator; badly hurt.

The trouble occurred nearly two miles from the works, at the corner of Wade Park and East Madison avenue. A number of the nonunionists live in that vicinity. Eight or 10 of them were going home from the works together. Just as they turned the corner a crowd of strikers, who had been in hiding behind a saloon, attacked them. Stones were hurled, and George Plumb, one of the nonunionists, pulled a revolver and fired. Plumb was then shot, as he claims, by Henry Snell, a striker. The fire became general, at least 20 shots having been exchanged.

The fight lasted but a few minutes and as soon as it was over, the strikers disappeared. The police had not anticipated any trouble in that quarter and it was some time before they had arrived on the scene and began an investigation. Ambulances took the injured men to hospitals or their homes, and the search for the men who did the shooting was begun.

Later in the evening the police arrested J. H. Whitlan, a striking machinist, formerly employed by the Brown company. He was seen to throw a revolver, all the cartridges in which had been fired, through an open door into a barbershop.

Arrest of an Ex-Councilman.

MIDDLETOWN, O., Aug. 15.—Yesterday ex-Councilman Samuel Fouts was arrested by Constable Regan of Hamilton. The warrant was sworn out before Squire McGreevey, in Hamilton, and charges Fouts with selling the city crossing stone while he was a member of the council. Joseph Naughton, an ex-constable, caused the warrant to be issued. Naughton for several days has been going over the city books to find evidence against the arrested man. Naughton is in the employ of Ben Smith, a bitter enemy of Fouts. The hearing will take place at Hamilton. Fouts claims that he is innocent.

Made No Outcry.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Aug. 15.—Thomas Maxwell, 35, a native of Ireland, attempted to cross the river with three companions in a small boat about midnight, when it capsized, throwing them into the water. They all managed to reach the boat and hold on until rescued but Maxwell, who sank immediately, making no outcry. He was a stonecutter by trade and was waiting here for work to open on the new O. H. E. buildings. The body has not been recovered.

Hubbard Burglars Get \$500.

HUBBARD, O., Aug. 15.—At an early hour yesterday the drug and jewelry store of D. W. Bonnell was entered by burglars and \$100 in money and \$400 worth of diamond pins, gold and silver watches, gold rings, etc., were taken. Entrance was effected through a window in the residence portion of the building, where the family was sleeping. There is no clew to the robbers.

A Family's Distress.

LIMA, O., Aug. 15.—The 4-months-old child of Fletcher B. Wilson died last night of typhoid fever. An investigation shows that the mother and a daughter 6 years old are at death's door and two other members are seriously ill of the same disease. The family is without food or raiment, as the father has been unable to work. The board of charities will take action.

Suicided on His Wife's Grave.

BETHEL, O., Aug. 15.—Sentney Ulrey, 26, an employe of the Cincinnati Street Railway company, committed suicide at the side of his wife's grave here by shooting himself in the head. Ulrey was despondent over the death of his wife, which occurred two weeks ago.

In Nun's Attire.

MIDDLETOWN, O., Aug. 15.—A man and woman, disguised as Sisters of Charity, have been appearing on the streets here late at night, and the police are keeping a sharp lookout for them.

Lightning Rod Sharks.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Aug. 15.—This city and county have been infested for the last few days with lightning rod sharks. Several farmers have been beaten out of money.

THE EVE OF REVOLT.

OPPOSITION IN PUERTO RICO TO SPANISH RULE.

A Beautiful Island Densely Populated and Heretofore Loyal to Spain—The Population Now in a Ferment—The Island and Its People.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Aug. 3.—Having seen all the principal ports and cities of Cuba, Spain's chief possession in the western hemisphere, I took a notion to run over and view Cuba's little sister, Puerto Rico. She and Cuba are all there is left of a once large and very flourishing family which belonged to Spain by right of conquest and discovery.

It must be a sad reflection for the haughty don that Spain might still have owned the greater part of Central and South America if his ancestors hadn't been so rapacious and so murderously inclined. But such is the fact. It was an axiom with the proud and haughty don of two, three and four centuries ago that there is no Indian so good as a dead Indian. And he and his descendant have nobly lived up to this maxim ever since wherever they have had the good fortune to find a weak and defenseless people.

That galliard old adventurer, Ponce de Leon, was the first one to pre-empt soil here and one of the first to commence to clean out the Indians. We rather expect better things of one of Ponce de Leon's romantic record, for his search for the fountain of youth made him out to be gallant, chivalrous, humane, etc. But as we have those statistics mainly from the poets, and as we all know that they are notoriously unreliable, they won't stand against the plain, cold, hard facts of the old man's Puerto Rican record. And these are that he found the island ruled over by a kind hearted Indian chief, who gave Ponce a cordial invitation to take up his abode there. He casually mentioned that there was gold in the streams and "dead loads" of it in the mountains, so the Spaniard not only came over with his

San Juan, just at present, is not a healthy place to visit, having now premonitory symptoms of its annual visit from "yellow jack." But it is now that the best time offers for a revolution, and if the Puerto Ricans are as plucky as they are intelligent and are willing to shoot as they talk there will soon be trouble in this island.

J. W. BARTRAM.

AMONG THE CRACKERS.

Work For Home Missionaries—Clay Eaters and Sand Lappers.

[Special Correspondence.]

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug. 10.—In the mountains of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia there is a class of people known as clay eaters, sand lappers or poor white trash. They are as separate and distinct from the other natives as if from a different part of the world. They cannot read or write and are totally ignorant of the affairs of government or of moral obligations.

If called upon to vote for the next president, they would be just as likely to give the name of Andrew Jackson or Zach Taylor as the nominee.

They are a law unto themselves. Never seeming to have any visible means of support, they still subsist, how or on what is a mystery.

Scrubbytown, one of the strongholds of this genus Cracker, hangs, as it were, upon a spur of the Blue Ridge mountains. It has the air of having strayed away from civilization without any manifest desire to return within its fold.

The lives of the people are calendared by the Sabbath and "sale day," with a wedding, a funeral and a "big meetin'" occasionally thrown in.

A young soldier from this district who was in a hospital during the war asked one of the lady attendants to write a letter for him. She did so, and when the letter was finished he looked up with a woebegone face and said, "I hain't got nary 5 cents to give you to pay for that." The lady, taking a postage stamp from her pocketbook, said: "I'll put this on it. You won't have to pay anything then."

"No, sirc," said he excitedly. "You don't put that ar feller's pictur on my letter, for then it'll go right plumb to

Won't you take a chair?" said the lady of the house.

"No, Lor bless you; I'll jest squat right yer." And down she tumbled tailor fashion on the floor.

"Ize bin spliced since I seed you last," she continued.

"I hope you have done well," replied the lady.

"Well, I dunno so much 'bout that. He hain't got much, but then he's powerful good lookin'. By the way," she continued, drawing the other young woman nearer, "this is Mandy Jane Springs. She's had or application, too, but she sez ez how she ain't er goin ter have the feller kase he wants ter live with her dad, an he hain't got nary critter either."

"Well, Mandy, you look as fresh as a rose," continued the lady, addressing the one with the "application."

"You bet I'll allers have a color ez long ez I've got any artificial flowers on my bonnet," she facetiously remarked. It is one of their customs to use the red leaves of the flowers instead of rouge on their faces.

Mandy Jane edged around the piano and finally said, "Miss Spencer, can you git any music out er that ar box?"

After being shown its possibilities she said in an apologetic manner, "Miss Spencer, mought it be a-axin too much ter git you ter pick a chune out er that ar box?"

A medley of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" was improvised, during which the two women stood with eyes and mouths wide open, and when it was finished they gasped, "Waal, I never did!"

As they drove away, seated on split bottomed chairs, in their cart, made of a few boards nailed together and drawn by a dilapidated cow, over which a patchwork quilt was thrown to conceal its bones, they yelled: "Goodby, you uns! We'll come back ag'in and git you ter pick us some more er them chunes."

MRS. F. G. DE FONTAINE.

ART AMONG THE ESKIMOS.

Clever Carvers in Ivory and Some Who Can Sketch.

We did much entertaining, as we were continually visited by different members of the tribe of 200 or more. They were content to sit and share the warmth and shelter of our house and gaze on the curious things it contained. They would turn the pages of a magazine by the hour, and, holding the book upside down, ask questions about pictures. What particularly pleased them was anything in the shape of gun, knife or ammunition. Of eating they never tired. The amount of food they consumed was astonishing, and they particularly reveled in our coffee, biscuit and pemmican. This love was manifested by a little ditty that they sang quite often:

Uh-bis-e-ken,
Uh-pem-e-ken.

The women are very clever with the needle, and as most of us had adopted the Inuit boot of sealskin which required frequent mending, they were always in demand. In mechanical ingenuity they are remarkable. Both men and women are carvers in ivory, and the tiny figures—human as well as animal—that they fashion in this material, although somewhat crude, show no mean ability. This skill is also to be remarked in regard to the use of the pencil. One of them, As-sey-e-yeh, drew from memory a steamer in perspective, with the reflections in the water, and that, too, in a suggestive and artistic way.—Frank Wilbert Stokes in Century.

When Shoes Get Soaked.

I came home from a long, muddy ride the other day with my shoes soaked. The leather was completely sodden with moisture, so I filled the shoes with cats and let them dry gradually. The cats kept the shoes in shape. When quite dry, they were well rubbed with cod liver oil (this is nicer than taking it yourself) to restore the suppleness, and the rubbing was repeated several times. The smell of the oil soon wears off. Of course this treatment prevents the shoes taking a polish, so finally they should be rubbed over with a slice from a raw potato. Cyclists are so often out in the mud and wet that a method of restoring the softness of shoes is necessary. My shoes are now as comfortable as ever.—Lady Cyclist.

The Care of the Chain.

Besides a thorough brushing after every ride, the chain should be taken off the machine at least every two months and given a good overhauling. A good scrubbing with benzine or kerosene should be given until every foreign particle is removed from the joints. After thoroughly drying, the chain may be dipped in boiling tallow for several minutes with advantage. A brisk rubbing should then be given and bicycle oil or chain lubricant rubbed well into every link.—New York Press.

Babies and Cycles.

A wise physician of Hartford says that the talk going on about taking the babies cycling being destructive to their nervous systems is all nonsense and undoubtedly originated in the mind of some writer with space to fill. The doctor, however, thinks that the practice ought to be suppressed on account of the danger to the child from possible falls.—American Cyclist.

Wright (bitterly)—If the name of some famous writer were only signed to my poems there'd be no trouble about their selling—and at a good, stiff price too!

Mrs. Wright (hopefully)—What's the reason you can't adopt Alfred Tennyson or something like it as your nom de plume?—Brooklyn Life.

FAITH IN THE HORSE.

THE VENERABLE C. J. HAMLIN HAS NOT LOST IT.

Interview With the Greatest Breeder of Trotters in the Country—Mambrino King, the Handsomest Horse in the World—Robert J. the Pacer.

[Special Correspondence.]

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Wherever the trotting or pacing horse is known the name of Cicero J. Hamlin (C. J. Hamlin, he usually writes it) is familiar. There are fully 60,000 bicycles in this city—more, by the way, than in any other city of similar size the world over—but this has not lessened Mr. Hamlin's faith in the horse. He is just as enthusiastic a breeder and reinsman in 1896 as he was in 1849, and this is saying a good deal.

At his palatial residence here one day last week I had an afternoon's talk with



C. J. HAMLIN.

the venerable turfman, during which he talked entertainingly of his many experiences, his famous horses and what he termed "his own ambition." As Mr. Hamlin was born in 1819 he must be more than 75 years old. But he does not look it—no, not by 20 years. He wears no glasses, his gray hair is as thick as that of the average man of half his years, and each day he drives through Buffalo park in a one man buggy behind as spirited a team of roadsters as can be found in the United States. Counted the third richest man in the Queen City, his money was not all made out of the Glucose trust, of which he was for years president, but largely from his breeding, racing and selling of thoroughbred horses. Although still heavily interested in the manufacture of glucose, with manufacturing in Buffalo and Peoria, Ill., his sons relieve him of the details of the business, and his horses claim his first attention. Speaking of breeding, he said:

"As far back as 1832 I attended a trotting meeting and distinctly remember that it was then considered a wonderful thing for a horse to go in three minutes. Today my pacer Robert J. holds the world's record, 2:01½, made at Terre Haute, Ind. No one imagined such a thing to be within the range of possibility when I began to study horses. Pneumatic sulkeys, improved harness, better tracks and drivers have no doubt had much to do with the lowering of the record, but I maintain that careful breeding has been the major factor. No horse has made better time than 2:01½, except a running or race horse. Now, as to still further beating this record, you must understand that Robert J.'s time over a mile course means a terrific clip. There is a limit to muscle and endurance. It will be harder to reduce this time a quarter of a second than it was to bring down the record from 2:30 to 2:20.

"Give your horses plenty of room and plenty of time to mature. I have just 501 horses at my stock farm at East Aurora, N. Y. There are just 500 acres there. That gives each animal an acre to himself on an average. One thing I noted many years ago—that is, that most animals live to be about five times as old as it takes them to mature. For instance, a fly matures in five hours; it is dead in 24. A dog matures in about 2 or 2½ years; he is an old dog at 12. A horse gets his growth at 6 years; his work is over when he is 30. A man is generally full sized at 20 years; he will live to be 100 if he doesn't drink too much whisky.

"Acting on this principle, I today regard my two celebrated stallions Mambrino King and Almont, Jr., as my most valuable horses, though each is now 24 years old. The former has earned more than \$100,000 in the stud alone, and there is not enough money in America to buy him."

After his long experience it is perhaps not surprising that Mr. Hamlin is familiar with every particular connected



ROBERT J.

with the turf. He has driven on every important track and is partial to those at Detroit, Cleveland, Terre Haute, Rochester and Buffalo. The latter track is still accounted one of the fastest. It was here that Dexter astonished the world by reeling off a mile in 2:17½ in 1867. As far back as 1871 Mr. Hamlin, at Independence, Ia., drove Justina and Belle Hamlin one mile to a buggy in 2:18½. This was the record for years. Subsequently his driver drove these mares, together with Globe, another famous animal, one mile in 2:14. This was at Cleveland, before 12,000 people, and is to this day regarded a wonderful performance for three horses abreast. Mr. Hamlin owned these horses and their ancestors for five generations. His principal driver is Edward F. Geers, who has been associated

with him for years, and the veteran owner told me he considered Geers the best reinsman to be found anywhere.

I asked Mr. Hamlin if the Ives pool law to prevent betting was likely to interfere with the interest in racing, and he replied: "There is a law forbidding swearing, but a man will swear when he gets mad. This law cannot be effective." AD. VANCE.

THE KAISER AND THE DUEL.

Emperor William's Remarkable Interpretation of the Scriptures.

[Special Correspondence.]

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Emperor William, who never loses an opportunity of reminding his subjects of his pretensions to the role of summus episcopus, or spiritual as well as temporal chief of the Lutheran church throughout Germany, is just at the present moment engaged in an open conflict with the principal synod of the church on the subject of dueling.

Called upon to institute disciplinary measures against the Potsdam pastor who declined to accord the rites of Christian burial to Baron von Schrader, killed in a duel by Baron von Kotze, the synod, on the contrary, thoroughly indorsed the attitude of the Lutheran minister in question and passed a resolution to the effect that no person dying from wounds received in a duel can be regarded as having met his death as a Christian and as such entitled to Christian burial. While this view has obtained widespread approval among the middle and lower classes it has excited the most intense indignation among the more Tory portion of the aristocracy and among the officers of the army. The minister of war, curiously enough the gallant old General Bronsart von Schellendorf, who, like so many other German generals, is of foreign origin, his ancestors being French, has expressed his approval of the resolution of the synod and has called upon the emperor as commander in chief of the army to take immediate steps for checking the phenomenal growth of the practice of dueling.

William, however, not only declines to comply with the request of his minister of war, but has actually gone to the length of drawing up an extraordinary argument in defense of dueling and based upon quotations taken from the Bible. Emperor William speaks in the triple capacity of monarch by right divine, of commander in chief of the army and of chief of the German Lutheran church, all of which qualities are accorded to him by the vast majority of his patriotic and loyal subjects. The emperor takes as the text of his essay that verse of the writings of St. Paul in which the apostle declares that he would sooner die than that any one should rob him of his good name, the emperor inferring from this that the most eloquent and forcible of all the fathers of the church was prepared to fight to the death for the honor of his name. "Nowhere in the Bible," adds his majesty, "is there any prohibition of dueling, and even those texts of the New Testament, unlike the Old Testament, is not a book of law. Indeed, every attempt to use the New Testament as the basis for a new code of law has resulted in failure."

With regard to the use made by the foes of dueling of the law in the Old Testament which proclaims "Thou shalt not kill," the emperor draws attention to another portion of the Old Testament where it is ordered that the sword shall not be carried in vain.

Finally the emperor, invoking St. Paul's epistle to the Galatians, in which the apostle exclaims, "Oh, ye foolish Galatians, this only would I learn of you: Received ye the spirit by the works of the law or by the hearing of the faith? Are ye so foolish, having begun in the spirit, that ye wish to perfect yourselves by the flesh?" declares that to twist the word of God into a prohibition of dueling is nothing else than to attempt to perfect oneself by the flesh—that is to say, to attribute an altogether material and commonplace interpretation to what is meant spiritually—and is just as reprehensible in the eyes of the Almighty as the attempts by the Pharisees to adapt the Mosaic law to their own convenience, which were so bitterly denounced by Christ.

The concluding paragraph of this remarkable essay, which, although it does not actually bear the signature of the emperor, nevertheless is undoubtedly the work of his pen and the expression of his views, is as follows: "He who, after careful self examination, finds himself compelled to fight a duel, and whose conscience is clear of sentiments of hatred and of vengeance, may do so in the conviction that he is in nowise acting contrary to the word of God, to the obligations of honor or to the accepted customs of society. As in battle, so also in the duel which has been forced upon him in one way or another, he may say to himself: 'If we live, we live in the Lord, and if we fall we die in the Lord. Amen!'"

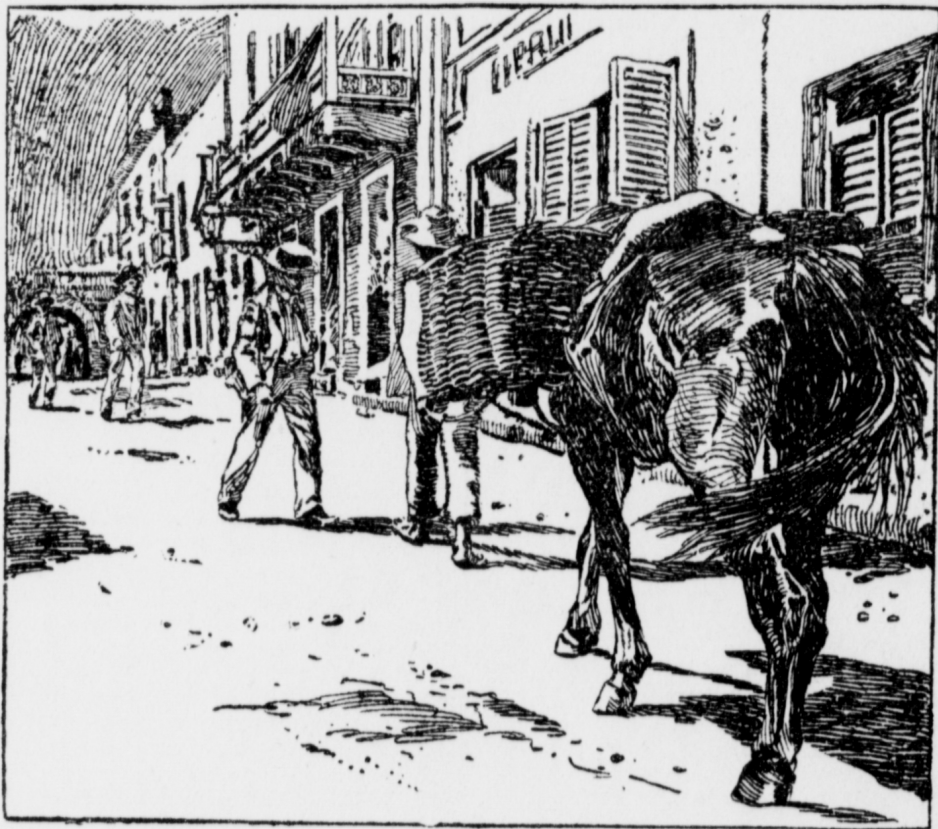
GEORGE SOHM.

Mrs. Claude Wright—How do you like those biscuits, dear?

Mr. Claude Wright—A trifle heavy, love. But, then, you are somewhat out of practice.

Mrs. Claude Wright—If you'll believe me, pet, I haven't made a mess of biscuits before since my first reincarnation, 5,000 years ago.—Buffalo Times.

The height of ability consists in a thorough knowledge of the real value of things and of the genius of the age we live in.—Rochefoucauld.



A PUERTO RICO STREET SCENE.

private retinue, but he brought along several hundred soldiers and a pack of bloodhounds. It didn't take long for the Spaniards to find matter for provocation, and in a short time they were hunting the chieftain and his followers with arquebuses and bloodhounds until the golden streams ran blood and the forests soon ceased to know them any more.

One of the strangest things about this island is its shape, being almost rectangular in outline, about 120 miles long by 60 broad. The interior is one vast congeries of hills and mountains, the highest being Luquillo, with an altitude of 4,000 feet. It has a rich soil everywhere and is cultivated clear up to the summits of the hills, which are of rounded outline and very beautiful as seen from the sea. There is an almost total absence of forests and ravines, swamps and rugged territory, which make Cuba such a paradise for the rebels and insurgents. Consequently there are few hiding places for the patriots once they cut loose, and that is the main reason why they have hesitated so long declaring themselves as opposed to the rule of Spain. But unless all signs fail there is going to be a disturbance soon, and this island will shortly lose its title of the "ever faithful." The population have been in a ferment for months, and the continued successes reported from their kinsmen in Cuba have excited them to the brink of revolution. In fact, if you do not hear of some outbreak before this letter reaches you, I am greatly mistaken. I have talked with many of the leading citizens, and while all wish to be non-committal, yet the impression received is that an explosion will soon take place. It cannot well be avoided.

If Puerto Rico were governed by its own people, it would be one of the most prosperous islands in the world, with its rich soil, wide range of products, good and numerous harbors, delightful climate and commanding situation. It is governed the same as Cuba, by a captain general, at present subject to Havana, and it supports an immense horde of rapacious and rascally military and civilian officeholders.

him." After being assured that the postage stamp bore the likeness of Jefferson Davis, and that it was official, he consented, although as the letter was being handed in with the other mail matter he said in a doubtful tone, "Well, ef that ar letter ever gits to Pumpkintown, I'll be blowed."

The meeting house is the general gathering place for the country folk, who drive many a sharp bargain in horse swapping and predicate many a crop that the worms afterward destroy.

To the hitching posts around the church are attached a wonderful array of conveyances, ox carts, mule wagons, cow carts, with rope harness, and saddle horses on whose anatomy hard times have left its unmistakable impress.

The women come on horseback, with one or two children mounted up behind them. They dismount, shake off their cinnamon colored riding skirts, throw them over the saddles, hitch their horses, and then sit down on a log and dip snuff until the bell rings.

The only semblance of anything like a store in Scrubbytown is an unpainted, weatherboarded shanty, in which is thrown a heterogeneous mass of bonnets, molasses, lard, flour, turpentine, yarn, cotton, onions and tobacco. The proprietor of this melange is the Sir Oracle of the settlement. He sits in his shirt sleeves, his feet on the counter and the floor around him, an arabesque pattern of tobacco juice and sand.

While waiting for him to look around the floor to find paper enough in which to wrap two spools of cotton and a piece of tape two girls mounted on a horse stopped at the store.

They dismounted, dropped their homespun riding skirts, shook out their finery and entered the store.

One wore a brick colored barege gown over a white skirt and waist; the other, an orange colored garment of the same material, with a red sash.

"I say, Mr. Smith," said the orange colored damsel, "has you got any more er that ar new chewin gum? We're gwine down ter Mandy Thompson's wedding, an our gum's done giv' out."

Two of the same genus drove up to our abode. "Good morning, Eliza Ann!

BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow-citizens: I shall, at a future day in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety; and it has been asserted that these whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property but are the foes of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and defend every notion which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions; they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which can not be surpassed both the duty and the sphere of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of education, of talents or of wealth can not be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue every man is equally entitled to protection by law."

We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We can not secure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life. We would not invade the home of the virtuous, in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of idleness. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor, and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are or can have equal possessions or merit; it means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between the rich and the poor.

Let us assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to congress in December, 1861, said:

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from property; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."

I repeat his language with unqualified approval and join with him in the warning, he added, namely:

Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

Those who daily follow the injunction "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," are now, as they ever have been, the bulwark of law and order—the series of our nation's greatness in time of peace and its surest defenders in time of war. But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterance—let me give you his conclusion: "But when the laws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful—the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves have a right to complain of the injustice of their government." Those who support the Chicago platform endorse all of the quotation from Jackson—the latter part as well as the former part.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of noninterference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition. It is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the fault of the general public that those trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the wish of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrongdoing but that it should also prevent wrongdoing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal.

They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal" thundered from Sinai, and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small; to the strong as well as the weak; to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the

flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation, and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the term anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply pledged to use "All the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted."

Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the supreme court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some 20 years ago this same court sustained without a dissenting voice an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown; has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court has to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible; the late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing.

While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income tax law sought to apportion the burdens of government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the government. At present the expenses of the federal government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share is simply an indirect means of the transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and, while the process may be quite satisfactory to the man who escapes tax, it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. The last income tax law, with its exemption provisions, when considered in connection with other methods of taxation in force, was not unjust to the possessors of large incomes, because they were not compelled to pay a total federal tax greater than their share. The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the rich. The system is employed in several of the most important nations of Europe, and every income tax law now upon the statute books in any land, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemption clause. While the collection of an income tax in other countries does not make it necessary for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the income tax as an assault upon the well-to-do.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours every public official is a public servant whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavior and the people have a right to criticize his official acts. "Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism; free government exists in jealousy and not in confidence"—these are the words of Thomas Jefferson, and I submit that they present a true conception of popular government than entertained by those who would prohibit an unfavorable comment upon a court decision. Truth will vindicate itself; only error fears free speech. No public official who conscientiously discharges his duty as he sees it will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetalism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties, the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties, have not only declared for bimetalism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetalism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on the ground that in their judgment it would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetalism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed.

When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetalism, they condemned monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money owning and the money changing classes and it can not stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetalism. Between bimetalism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetalism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently. Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they were in fact that desirous of securing bimetalism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetalism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetalism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the pur-

chasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. Professor Laughlin, now of the University of Chicago and one of the highest gold standard authorities, in his work on bimetalism not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in value, but expressly adds: "That there is no such thing as a standard of value for future payments, either in gold or silver, which remains absolutely invariable." He even suggests that a multiple standard, wherein the use "based upon the selling price of a number of articles of general consumption" would be a more just standard than either gold or silver or both, because "a long time contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power as was given in the beginning."

It can not be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetalism or any other system gives an absolute just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetalism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars bimetalism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873 when there were enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country than now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the credulous an unearned increment, the influence of this great nation must be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequence of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore, the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

Our opponents seem to me to admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no one can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of people. Recognizing the right of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail, they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices; and, besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollar with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and, besides these items, there are many more. The farmer has thus found complaint against the gold standard.

The wage earners have been injured by a gold standard and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis.

In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all or nearly all the leading labor organizations and presented to congress. Wage earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of money it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising; it also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand the restoration of bimetalism will discourage hoarding, because when prices are steady or rising, money can not afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmers and wage earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is peculiarly advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders know that since the premium received exceeds the total losses, paid a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in saving banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchant and manufacturer. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy,

retailers cannot sell, and if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy.

Those who hold, as a permanent investment, the stock of railroads and of other enterprises—I do not include those who speculate in stocks, or use stock holdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage in construction contracts—are injured by a gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times.

Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

Official salaries, except the salaries of those who hold office for life, must in the long run be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay the taxes, and if the present financial policy continues we must expect the taxpayer and the taxgatherer to increase in bitterness.

The professional classes—in the main—derive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth.

I have not attempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all classes—in fact, I have only had time to mention a few—but each person will be able to apply the principles stated to his own occupation.

It must also be remembered that it is the desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property. This being true, in consideration of any temporary advantage which may come from a system under which the dollar rises in its purchasing power, it must not be forgotten that the dollar can not buy more than formerly, unless property sells for less than formerly. Hence it will be seen that a large portion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in a gold standard will discover that their losses exceed their gains.

It is some times asserted by our opponents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities. That is to say, while the bank owes a large amount of money to its depositors it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depositors, but, in addition thereto, has enough to cover its capital and surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly, a bank may, by making short time loans and taking good security, avoid loss; but, when prices are falling rapidly, the bank is apt to lose more because of bad debts than it can gain by the increase in the purchasing power of its capital and surplus.

It must be admitted, however, that some bankers combine the business of a bond broker with the ordinary banking business, and these may make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate banking business. As long as human nature remains as it is, there will always be danger that, unless restrained by the public opinion, or legal enactment, those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves in a certain condition may yield to the temptation to bring about that condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty more important than it is to-day. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the government in its hour of extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiments of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

Let me say a word now in regard to certain persons who are peculiarly benefited by a gold standard, and who favor it, not from a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because the circumstances which surround them bind them to the effect of the gold standard upon others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1890 Senator Sherman said:

"The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist, out of debt, or a salaried officer, or annuitant, is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?"

As I have said before, the salaried officer referred to must be the man whose salary is fixed for life and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions. When Mr. Sherman describes the contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people, except the capitalist, out of debt and those who stand in a position similar to his, he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principle which he set forth applies, if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

Mr. Blaine discusses the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the House of Representatives on the 7th of February, 1878, he says: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the world. The destruction of silver as money and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those invested which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property."

Is it strange that the "holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money can regard the destruction of silver with complacency?"

We may not expect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving money a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property.

If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard? The people who must purchase money with the products of toil stand in a position entirely different from the position of those who own money or receive a fixed income. The well-being of the nation—aye, of civilization itself—depends upon the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such a dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the people?

What shall it profit us if in trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchasing power of our dollar, we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which these debts must be paid.

If it is asserted that the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money for abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetalism will restore the parity between money and property and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become lenders of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even if we desire to borrow how long can we continue borrowing under a system which by lowering the value of property weakens the foundation upon which credit rests?

Even the holders of fixed investments, though they gain an advantage from the appreciation on the dollar, certainly see the injustice of the legislation, which gives them this advantage over those whose incomes depend upon the value of property and products. If the holders of fixed investments will not listen to arguments based upon justice and equity, I appeal to them to consider the interest of posterity. We do not live for ourselves alone; our labor, our self-denial, and our anxious care—all these are for those who are to come after us as much as for ourselves, but we can not protect our children beyond the period of our lives. Let those who are now reaping advantage from a vicious financial system remember that in the years to come their own children and their children's children may through the operation of this same system be made to pay tribute to the descendants of those who are wronged today.

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first president down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal-tender money we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1 we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints—retain their present weight and fineness.

The theoretical advantage of the bimetallic system is best stated by a European writer on political economy, who suggests the following illustration:

A river fed from two sources is more uniform in volume than a river fed from one source, the reason being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low; whereas a river which has but one feeder must rise or fall with that feeder. So in the case of bimetalism; the volume of metallic money receives contributions from both the gold and silver mines, and therefore varies less; and the dollar, resting upon two metals, is less changeable in its purchasing power than the dollar which rests upon one metal only.

If there are two kinds of money the option must rest either with the creditor or with the debtor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal, if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper.

If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other; but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price.

In other words, when the creditor has the option the metals are drawn apart, whereas when the debtor has the option the metals are held together approximately at a ratio fixed by law; provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor.

Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetalism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal. The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payments shall be made extends to obligations due from the government as well as to the contracts between individuals.

A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one person, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay for it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium it was never intended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolution adopted by Congress in 1878 expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin.

Continued on sixth page.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES OF DAILY.
One month..... 25 | Three months..... 75
Six months..... \$1 50 | One year..... \$3 00
SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.
Congress,
W. LARUE THOMAS,
of Mason.

INDICATIONS.

Generally fair; possible local thunderstorms along the lakes Saturday afternoon or night; warmer; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Sun rise..... 5:10
Sun set..... 6:58
Moon set..... 10:30
Day of year..... 228

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

At the Mason County Democratic convention May 30th the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we declare it to be the duty of every Democrat and true American to submit to the will of the majority, and we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the Chicago convention, without regard to ratio or standard.

Did you vote for this resolution? It was adopted unanimously.

The Knights of Labor have endorsed Bryan.

FOR SILVER

Is Hon. Wesley Rardon, One of Pendleton County's Most Prominent Republicans.

[Newport correspondence of Enquirer.]

J. U. Riggle, of Newport, returned this week from Butler, Ky. He says that, free silver has captured Pendleton County, bag and baggage. Republicans are deserting the ranks of the party with which they had been affiliated for years and coming into the camp of the Democracy at a rate alarming to the few gold men to be found in old Pendleton. Hon. Wesley M. Rardon, for years the recognized leader of the Republican party in Pendleton County, and at one time the Republican nominee for Congress in this district, has announced his intention of voting for Bryan and free silver, and his repudiation of the St. Louis Convention. Squire Holmes, another political veteran, who heretofore knew naught but good of the Republican party, has turned his back on McKinley and the principles of the Republican party and is for Bryan, silver and prosperity.

COUNTY CULLINGS.

Items Picked Up by the Bulletin's Correspondents in Mason and Elsewhere.

SARDIS.

The warm weather still continues. Earnest Henson, of Flemingsburg, is visiting relatives here. Joe Briney Grigsby and wife, of Blue Licks, spent Sunday here. Pat King, of Maysville, is plastering the residence of Dr. Downing. Miss Lottie Wood has taken the Rosa Dell school for another term. Samuel Vaughn made a trip to Falmouth on his bike one day last week. Messrs. James Leachman and R. O. Chambers made a trip to Carlisle this week. Mrs. Louderback, of Sardis, died Tuesday, of consumption. Burial at Mt. Olivet. The game of ball at Murphysville Saturday resulted in a score of 25 to 6 in favor of the Union Base Ball team of this place, and would have been an easy shut out had the players played as they should. Grigsby pitched a good game but his support was ragged, especially so behind the plate, Dillou making a wild throw to first and letting in three runs, but the boys knew they were up against a weak team and in fact didn't try to play. Batteries, Sardis-Grigsby and Dillon. Murphysville-Taylor, Foreman and Crawford. Sardis undoubtedly has a strong team. They have played seven games this season and have never yet found their equal. They went up against the strong Falmouth team July 25th for two games and beat them 24 to 11 in the first and 17 to 8 in the second. It is the prediction of the BULLETIN's correspondent that they would make a good fight in the Blue Grass League. Anyhow they won't be satisfied until they tackle the crack Maysville team and show Manager Cox and his Colonels how to play ball.

Be Sure You Are Right

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

The Public Ledger Off as Usual, and Badly Mixed in Its Figures.

Clip This Out as a Ready Reference—Information For Voters.

When a paper gives the people "facts" for their instruction and future reference and advises its readers and disciples to cut them out and carry them for ready reference, it should be careful to give facts that may be verified, else the people will lose confidence in the paper as a teacher of the truth, and also faith in its cause.

The Ledger was badly mixed in its "Facts About Silver," found in its issue of August 6th. Under heading "second" of article, August 6th, and paragraph three, the Ledger says that in 1834 the "dollar of our daddies" ceased to exist and that the weight of the silver dollar was changed to 412½ grains, and then adds, "This altered the ratio to 16 to 1," it previously having been 15 to 1.

In the first place, the change of the weight of the silver dollar from 416 grains to 412½ grains was not in 1834, as the Ledger states, but in 1837. For proof on this point I refer you to Circular No. 123, U. S. Treasury Department, Revised Edition, p. 33.

In the second place this change did not make the change in the ratio as the Ledger says. The change in the ratio was made by the act of 1834, by reducing the amount of gold in the gold dollar from 23½ grains to 23 22-100 grains. I give as proof of this p. 13 and p. 33 of the same circular, mentioned above. The amount of silver in the standard silver dollar has never been changed; it was the amount of copper alloy that was changed, less being put in. That did not change its value. It was the same "daddy" dollar with a little less copper. It still had 371¾ grains of fine silver, the amount it always had, and still has, and never had any other amount. It was the unit of value, the gold dollar being changed to correspond to it.

In paragraph No. 4 the Ledger says, "Silver then became more profitable to export than to coin," and in paragraph 5 it says, "Thus we went to the single gold standard on which we have been to the present time." Yet on pages 45 and 47 of referred circular you will find an average of over two million (\$2,000,000) dollars of silver a year coined for the next twenty years, or over \$14,000,000 worth from 1834 to 1854, and its coinage continued at about this rate up to 1873. This is a very singular "single gold" standard, isn't it?

In paragraph 6 the Ledger says that "the whole amount of silver coined from the foundation of the Government to 1873 was about \$5,000,000. The Ledger means, I suppose, the whole number of silver dollars coined was \$5,000,000, not the whole amount of silver, for the whole amount of silver was over \$143,000,000 worth.

Under "fourth" in paragraph 1, the Ledger says the cause of diminution in the value of silver is increased production owing chiefly to the improved methods of mining and better facilities of transportation. The Monetary Commission of the U. S. says in its report to Congress that the then recent fall in the price of silver was not caused by any large production, but mainly by the concurrent demonetization of silver in Germany, the United States and the Scandinavian States, and the closure of the mints of Europe to its coinage, and the temporary diminution of the Asiatic demand. The same causes are still in operation.

Under "fourth" in paragraph 2, the Ledger says only \$233,000 of silver was offered for coinage in 1873. If this is true, I want to ask the Ledger how the U. S. managed to coin according to report (p. 47) over \$2,000,000 worth of silver, not including \$1,225,000 of trade dollars in 1873.

In paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 the Ledger tries to show that the commercial ratio and the quantitative or real ratio of gold and silver has been getting farther and farther from the coinage ratio, and that the real ratio and the commercial ratio about correspond. It is not correct to single out a few years and compare their productions of gold and silver to prove the true ratio. You must consider the whole mass of bullion and coin available for money, and if you will examine the total stock of gold money and total stock of silver money p. 26 and 27 of Treasury Report and make the calculation you will find that the true ratio is about 16 to 1, and if you will examine the per cent. of the world's production of gold and silver by weight since 1492 (p. 30 and 31) you will see the quantitative or real ratio for the world to be 19 to 1 and not 31 56-100 to 1 as the Ledger would have us believe. The real ratio of the world's production in 1895 was about 17 8-10 to 1.

In paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 under "fifth," the Ledger tells us what the effects of free coinage of silver would be, but as we have seen that the "facts" previously referred to were off, you may rest assured that the conclusions and predictions resting on those "facts" will be farther off.

In paragraph 1 under "fourth," the Ledger says the reason a new demand for the free coinage of silver by the U. S. has arisen is owing to its diminished value in relation to gold. Now I would say that there is no new demand. There have always been many who have worked for the free coinage of silver since it was demonetized in 1873. It is an old demand intensified, because the people have studied the question and now realize the great wrong that was done in 1873 by the demonetization of silver, thus destroying one-half of our coin as redemption money.

Cut this out and put in your pocket for future reference.

A MAN may dress as well as his own good judgment and the assistance of an artistic tailor may elect. He may take his "tubs" but if his digestive organs are out of order, he will have an unwholesome appearance. His complexion and the white of his eyes will have a yellowish cast. His tongue will be coated, appetite poor, his teeth rusty, his breath abominable. He is one big, unmistakable sign of constipation.

The quickest, surest, easiest way to cure this trouble is to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are made of refined, concentrated vegetable extracts. Nothing in the least harmful enters into their composition. They hunt down all impurities, and "make them move on." They are the product of many years' study and practice. Dr. Pierce cannot afford to put forth a worthless article.

Address with 21 cents in one cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a free copy of the "Medical Adviser."

A. O. H. Meeting.

To-morrow will be regular meeting of the A. O. H. All members are requested to attend. Business of importance will be considered. W. A. COLE, President.

That Tired Feeling

Makes you seem "all broken up," without life, ambition, energy or appetite. It is often the forerunner of serious illness, or the accompaniment of nervous troubles. It is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is therefore apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember

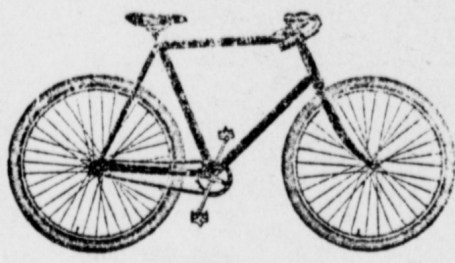
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

CYCLE CIRCLES.

Riding on Lake Michigan Beach—A Wheeling Song—Localisms.



A WHEELING SONG.

A wing for a bird, a fin for a fish,
And a sail for the boat on the sea,
To each his need, and to all their wish,
A wheel is the mount for me.
When the sprockets purr,
And the pedals whirl,
A wheel is the mount for me.

Steam for the car and a horse for the cart,
And a seat for the feeble of knee,
Let those who will play the lazy part,
A wheel is the mount for me.
When the sprockets purr
And the pedals whirl,
A wheel is the mount for me.

Swift as a wing and as quick as a fin,
And as silent as sails far at sea,
And strong as the cart which you are in
Is the wheel that carries me.
When the sprockets purr
And the pedals whirl,
A wheel is the mount for me.

Ere you start your steam or hitch up your horse,
Ere you spread out your sail to the breeze,
I'll reach the end of a five-mile course
With a wheel between my knees.
While the sprockets purr
And the pedals whirl,
On the wheel between my knees.

RIDING ON LAKE MICHIGAN BEACH.

If I were to say that I know a fine cycle path made entirely of sand, many of my friends would say "get thee hence," or words of stronger import; yet, it is true.

Oceana is the banner fruit country of Michigan and is also noted for its healthful climate and the excellence of its public schools. For more than thirty miles it presents a gracefully curving shore of sand to be lightly kissed or tremendously beaten by the waves of Lake Michigan. Cyclists have discovered that this sand, smoothed, packed solidly and continually moistened as this sand is, next to the water's edge, is a cycle path hardly excelled by the finest asphalt pavement. The best time is after a storm or while the sea is subsiding. With a rising sea one is apt to get into the water, where a combination of water with loose sand is hard on the tires. During a storm the waves drive the driftwood, of which there is considerable, inland and pounding the sand with tons of water a path varying from four to forty feet in width is left to delight the soul of the cyclist whose previous acquaintance with sand has not been the most favorable. Pentwater, about forty miles north of Muskegon, a beautiful summer resort and a thriving furniture-making town, with a fine harbor, is in the northwestern part of the county and is the home of fifty cyclists who use the beach more or less. The Captain of the United States Life Saving Service, located here, makes regular trips to the key-posts on his wheel, and several of the men are expert riders. They find the wheels a means of keeping in physical trim in a way which is rather pleasurable than irksome. The sand of the beach is very light in color, and perfectly clean. When dry it gives a peculiar, almost musical sound beneath one's tread and is called "singing sand." Like all dry sand it is death to progress on a wheel.

North of Pentwater the sand hills slope into clay banks which again rise very high and precipitous until one reaches Ludington, fourteen miles distant. Likewise to the south the high sand hills or dunes, as Geike calls them, change into clay banks with farms on them and these into sand hills and then back into clay banks in the southwestern part of the county. But the cycling path being near the water's edge is level all the way. There are several small

No Misrepresentation!

Our published statements are unvarnished facts. We invite our public to compare our advertisements with our merchandise at all times. Here are some August attractions for economy lovers:

The Sun Umbrella.—Wet or dry; it's as good for one as the other, and the price will quickly put your old umbrella in the closet, for you will buy one of these if you see them. Full twenty-six inches in size, made of fine Gloria silk, best Paragon frame, natural wood handles, and only 1.00.

Scissors.—Fine polished steel in six different sizes. Each pair put up in handsome kid sheath, metallic tipped. Choice of any size, 50c., and we think you will say they are worth double.

That Skirt Binding.—You have bought all kinds, but not one has proved absolutely satisfactory. Now the first time your skirt needs binding we want you to try Feder's Brush Skirt Protector. Its every thread is satisfactory. It does nothing but protect. Wouldn't know how to wear out. It's entirely new and supplies a need every woman has felt. Its cost is no greater than the old kinds, 9c. a yard, and its worth and wear is double.

Remnants.—A nice choice still in Wash Goods, Wools and Silks. Prices cut to half, sometimes less. Look them through. If you don't find what you want, there will be no opportunities to buy.

D. HUNT & SON.

The Best Dollar

LASTS LONGEST, AND WE GIVE THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH

OUR CHINA AND QUEENSWARE

Are guaranteed to be precisely as represented; the dollars paid for it last because the goods last. We are making special drives on Chamber Sets this week. Call in.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., "The Chinamen."

NECESSITY SALE FOR AUGUST.

Two dollar Shoes for \$1 in silver. We must have money from this stock. Look and the Shoe will do the rest. The following at half price:

109 pair Men's Low Cut Shoes.....	\$1 25
127 pair Men's Low Cut Shoes.....	1 00
143 pair Men's Fine Welt (samples).....	\$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00
262 Women's Tan Oxfords.....	50
237 Women's Tan Button and Polish.....	1 25
200 Misses' Tan Button and Polish.....	75

All high grade Oxfords and Button Shoes at a big cut. Men's Ox-blood Stiletto Toe. Full line Men's Fine Shoes. Special Bargains on everything in our store. W. W. BALL, Assignee.

H. C. BARKLEY & CO.

streams and rivulets to be crossed, but this may be done in most cases without dismounting as the mouths of these though wide are not deep.

My favorite trip is to take the beach south as far as Little Point Au Sable, a distance of eleven miles. It is a great pleasure in the morning to ride along with the wide expanse of cloud-bordered water on one side and the sun-kissed, pine-covered hills or green-clad banks on the other. At times the scene is so entrancing and path so smooth that one hardly feels the slight exertion necessary to keep in motion. At Little Point Au Sable, after crossing the outlet of the pretty Silver Lake, one comes upon the United States lighthouse, a commanding brick edifice, with a tower one hundred and eight feet high. The point is a desolate waste of sand, and gives the lighthouse a picturesque setting, especially in stormy weather. The keepers, old acquaintances of mine, have several times given me a royal welcome and added to my pleasures by explanations of the flash-light apparatus. The view inland and seaward from the tower is superb and worth a painter's brush. The whole structure with its grounds, oil house, etc., is in keeping with the utmost exactions of the service. On evening trips my journey has been brightened by flashes from that tower. It symbolizes faithfulness, guidance and permanence and always recalls a favorite quotation, "How far that candle throws its beam, shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Taken altogether beach riding is an agreeable affair and well worth the trial of any cyclist who happens to go there.

LOCALISMS.

Riders are showing a tendency to sit up. Let's encourage it.

"Ordinary" bicycles in good repair may be bought for a dollar each.

A much abused man. The farmer who lives at the other end of a bad road.

"Oh, where are you going, my pretty maid?" "The road is so bad, I can't go," she said.

The new recruits: Mrs. W. Cox, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Wetzel, Messrs. Gus Lee, Jno. Daly, Jas Cullen. HAMILTON.

WANTED.

WANTED, QUICK—Salesmen to visit trade and supply canvassers for greatest selling bicycle specialty of the age. \$100,000.00 behind the guarantee. Dun's, Bradstreet's or Bank reference. Fine chance; square treatment. BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents, male or female, to sell groceries. Address with stamp and references L. E. CASEY, 410 Scott street, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—To borrow \$100. Will give mortgage on land worth \$1,000. Apply at this office. 14-dst

WANTED—Washing and ironing to do. All work done well. Apply at 209 Short street.

WANTED—To loan on improved real estate \$1,000 for 5½ years at guaranteed net cost of only \$30, or for 10 years at \$405, and other sums in proportion. A. E. COLE & SON.

16 to 1.

Sixteen ounces to the pound and 4 pounds Leaf Lard for 25 cts., at

CUMMINS & REDMOND'S



"SWEET" melodies of other days may be all very well to dream about, but when it comes to stern reality, *TRAXEL'S* CHERRY RIPE goes to the spot. Telephone No. 1896 for your ICE CREAM.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against estate of Henry Smith, deceased, will present them at once, properly sworn to and proven; and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will please call and settle. 22-4tf

WM. WORMALD, A. M. J. COCHRAN, Executors.

HAYSWOOD'S FEMALE SEMINARY.

The fall term of this popular institution will open September 7th with a full corps of teachers. For catalogue or information apply to the Principal. J. S. HAY'S, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. Letters, Science, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Session begins 15th September. Mild climate. Excellent gymnasium. For catalogues address WM. M. THORNTON, LL.D., Chairman.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Seven (7) choice lots in the town of Burgess, Mo. The lots have never been sold for less than \$50 per lot. They are the first pick and in the near future will prove a valuable investment to the purchaser. Price \$210 cash for the seven lots. Apply at this office. 22-4tf

FOR SALE—Guaranteed 5 per cent. bonds, running 10 years or less; coupons payable semi-annually at First National Bank of Maysville, Ky. A. E. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—House and four lots at a bargain. Easy terms. Apply to FRANK DEVINE, agent. 9-dft

BROKE EVEN.

Lexington Won the Morning Game and Maysville Tother One—The Bourbon Boys Monday and Tuesday.

The Maysvilles broke even on the double-header played with the Lexingtons yesterday. This is better than the local fans expected after witnessing the morning game.

Curle was in the box in the forenoon, and did fairly well except in one inning when the visitors bunched four or five hits. These with some errors on the part of his support netted the visitors six runs and gave them the game. His support was not what he deserved. The locals displayed no snap at all, and the game was very dull and uninteresting:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Maysville.....	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Lexington.....	0	2	1	6	0	1—10

Earned runs, Maysville 1, Lexington 3. Two-base hit, Curle, Lautenbach, Elberfeld 2. Bases stolen, Tanner, Wadsworth, Cornelius, Renner. Bases on balls, Curle 4, Lindsay 1. Struck out, by Curle 1, Lindsay 3. Passed balls, Kellner. Wild pitches, Curle 3. Time, 1:05. Umpire, Purnell.

Shepherd made his initial appearance in the box on the home grounds in the afternoon game. He went in without warming up, and all things considered pitched a splendid game. He has excellent control, plenty of speed and is as quick as Newton in his delivery. He was hit safely seven times. Four of these were in the second before he had warmed up, and these with three errors by his support gave Lexington three runs. In the remaining seven innings, he held his opponents down to two hits. In six of the nine innings not a hit was scored off of him.

Kostal, who pitched Thursday's game at Lexington, was again in the box for the visitors, "Huck" Conover being sick. He was wild, all the way through, and while he held the locals down to five hits, he sent six of them to first on balls.

Singles by Smith, Kostal, Renner and Elberfeld and an error at second and in left gave the visitors three runs in the second inning. In the third, after two were out, Newton got a base on balls and scored on Kellner's slashing drive to deep left for two bases. Honeyman then ran for Kellner and scored on a single by Curle. In the fourth inning, the locals went at Lexington with a vim and soon had the visitors up in the air. Lautenbach reached first on Renner's error. Honeyman bunted and beat it out. Wadsworth hit to pitcher, who fumbled it and then threw to catch Honeyman at second, but McGowan dropped the ball and the bases were full. Tanner followed, and errors by Smith and Kostal let Lautenbach and Honeyman in. Newton rapped out a nice single, and Wadsworth and Tanner scored. Two bases on balls and an error by Fahey in the sixth gave Maysville her last run. The visitors scored an earned run in the fifth on Cornelius' two bagger, McGowan's out and Mullaney's single.

SUMMARY.

MAYSVILLE.	A. B.	R.	IB.	PO.	A.	E.
Tanner, 2 b.....	4	1	0	2	1	2
Newton, r. f.....	4	1	1	0	0	0
Kellner, c.....	4	2	1	6	2	0
Curle, 3 b.....	3	0	0	0	1	0
Shepherd, p.....	3	0	1	1	3	0
Sutherland, 1 b.....	3	0	1	12	0	2
Lautenbach, s. s.....	4	1	0	4	4	1
Honeyman, i. f.....	4	1	1	0	0	0
Wadsworth, c. f.....	4	1	1	2	0	1
Totals.....	35	7	6	27	11	6

Earned runs, Maysville 2, Lexington 1. Two-base hits, Kellner, Smith, Cornelius. Stolen bases, Tanner, Honeyman, Elberfeld. Double plays, Kostal, McGowan and Mullaney, 2, Renner, McGowan and Mullaney. Bases on balls, by Shepherd 1, Kostal 6. Bases on hit by pitched balls, Curle, Shepherd. Struck out, by Shepherd 6, Kostal 3. Sacrifice hit, Mullaney. Time, 2:00. Umpire, Purnell.

An Enquirer dispatch from Lexington says Maysville won Thursday's game with the assistance of the umpire. The Lexington Herald, however, doesn't make any such claim. Here's what it says: "Thursday's game was the finest exhibition of base ball playing that has

been seen on the local diamond this season. There are a few dyed-in-the-wool cranks who are never satisfied unless the home team wins, but the majority prefer to see a clean, snappy game, let the honors fall where they may, and all such got more than their money's worth Thursday.

"A young gentleman named Newton is primarily responsible for Lexington's tumble from the 1,000 mark, as he is also responsible for the only score the locals made, and still further, for some credited to Maysville. His south-paw delivery was wild enough to have lost a couple of games: but when he did get a ball over it had more kinds of curves on it than a snake going through tall grass, and two little hits, one of them very scratchy, was the best the locals could do with him."

The Maysvilles went to Dayton, O., this morning where they play this afternoon.

Newton has improved greatly in hitting, and has been moved up second in the batting order.

The Paris team will play here next Monday and Tuesday. The Bourbon club now has Rieman and Tenley, Maysville's '95 star battery, and there will be a hot contest when the locals go against them. Paris also has Gastright, who was on the Red's pay-roll early this season.

Mr. S. R. POWELL is ill with flux at his home on Limestone street.

Mr. SIMON CHILDS, who has been very ill, was slightly improved this morning.

LANE & WORICK have the contract for putting on a steel ceiling at Chenoweth's drug store.

REV. W. C. CONDIT, of Ashland, will preach at Washington Presbyterian Church Sunday at 11 a. m.

For pure spices of all kinds call on Henry W. Ray, successor to Theo. C. Power, next door to postoffice.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday school 9:15 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by brother Henry Gabby. No service at night.

ALL persons owing Hopper & Co. will please call and settle, as claims not paid before September 1st will be given to collector.

THE prices F. B. Ranson & Co. quoted on their summer footwear is the lowest ever known for reliable goods. See their ad. in this issue.

JOHN J. PERRINE has qualified as administrator of Mary G. Perrine. Appraisers, John R. Burgess, H. Wall Smoot and E. D. Pickett.

EXPECTING to move our stock before September 1st you can now purchase anything in our line, regardless of cost. Come at once. HOPPER & CO.

KIRK & FARWICK opened a meat store at 428 Second street, Fifth ward, to-day. Nice fresh meats on hand at all times. Orders solicited and will be promptly filled.

BICYCLES of superior design and workmanship at Ballenger's. You want the best when you get a wheel. He also has a full line of the Deuber-Hampden watches.

PREACHING at the M. E. Church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. W. G. Bradford. Sunday school and other services at usual hours. No preaching at night, as the union services will be held at the M. E. Church, South.

DR. HAYS is absent in Murphysville and there will be no public service in the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow. Mission Sabbath school at German Church at 2 p. m. Westminster Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. James Wood.

BADLY BRUISED.

Aroused From His Slumbers and Jumps From a High Trestle.

Last night about 10 o'clock, Fred Gilbert, a young man who lives in that neighborhood, was sleeping on the high trestle at the foot of Short street, when he was aroused by an approaching freight train and either jumped or fell off of the trestle. He received a long gash on his forehead, sprained his left foot badly and otherwise injured himself seriously.

He rested fairly well last night, and is doing as well as could be expected.

The viaduct is a dangerous place to take a snooze.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at J. James Wood's drug store.

Death of Mrs. Lydia Fansler.

Mrs. Lydia Fansler died this morning shortly before 1 o'clock at the home of the family on Vine street, after an illness of eight days, of flux. The funeral will occur to-morrow at 2 p. m. at the residence, with services by Rev. W. G. Bradford.

Deceased was forty-two years old, and most of her life was spent in this city and vicinity. Her maiden name was Clark. Her husband and two children, a son and daughter, survive.

Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison to Preach To-morrow.

Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., will preach to-morrow at the M. E. Church, South. Dr. Morrison is one of the finest preachers in the M. E. Church, South. Do not fail to hear him. By agreement the union service will be held at 7:30 at this same church. Dr. Morrison will preach.

To Cleanse the System.

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

PERSONAL.

—Miss Mary Evans, of Lewisburg, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rains.

—Hon. William T. Cole returned Friday morning to his home in Greenup.

—Miss Nannie Thompson left for Lexington Friday morning to visit friends.

—Miss May Miller, of Covington, is visiting Miss Fannie Laytham, of Mayslick.

—Miss Adah Lee Sousley, after a visit to relatives in Fleming County, has returned home.

—Mrs. Charles Latimer and daughter, of Pittsburg, are guests of her sister, Mrs. Robert Bissett.

—Mrs. J. R. Turner has returned to her home at Flemingsburg after a visit to Mrs. Marion Tolle.

—Mrs. C. W. Darnall left Friday for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. H. C. McDougle, of Lexington.

—Miss Mary Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, is visiting the family of her brother, Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Plum street.

—Miss Lemmie B. Offutt, a charming young lady of Georgetown, is the guest of Miss Marie A. Strode, of the "Lowlands."

—Miss Marie Andrews Strode, of the "Lowlands," has returned home after a protracted visit in Georgetown and Lexington.

—Mr. Ed. Horricks, of Ashland, has been down this week on a short visit to his mother, Mrs. Wm. Supplee, of the Sixth ward.

—Mrs. M. J. Lyon and Miss Grace Bland, of Cincinnati, en route home from Old Point Comfort, stopped off last evening to spend Sunday with Mrs. Lyon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Wood.

What you want when you are ailing is a medicine that will cure you. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and be convinced of its merit.



Shirt Waist SALE.

LAST and GREATEST CUT.

75c. Waists at 38c.; \$1.00 Waists at 50c.; \$1.25 Waists with detached cuffs and collars, 63c.

Fast and Stainless Hosiery

is an absolute necessity in hot weather. We have it for

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, CHILDREN,

at 10, 15, 25 and 35c., and every pair is fully guaranteed.

BROWNING & CO.

SPECIAL SALE

Of Infants' Children's and Misses' Tan and Black

SLIPPERS; THE PROGRESS

GREAT UNDERVALUE SALE OF

SUMMER FOOTWEAR!

Men's Light Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	\$4 50, now \$3 00
Men's Chocolate Russia Bals, former price.....	5 00, now 3 50
Men's Tan and Red Russia Bals, former price.....	3 50, now 2 35
Men's Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	1 75, now 1 25
Boys' Red Russia Bals, former price.....	2 25, now 1 50
Boys' Chocolate Russia Bals, former price.....	2 00, now 1 40
Boys' Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	1 85, now 1 00
Boys' Red Russia Bals, former price.....	1 75, now 1 00
Youths' Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	1 75, now 1 00
Women's Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, former price.....	3 50, now 1 25

Misses and Children's Colored Shoes and Sandals at 25 per cent. off. You will find nothing but fresh goods in the above lots, and the newest styles, all high grades, FOR CASH ONLY.

F. B. RANSON & CO.

WHEN the thermometer is above 90° what is more refreshing than a glass of soda below freezing? At Chenoweth's drug store.

THE Silver Wave will make regular trips during the Ripley fair. Will leave Maysville at 9 o'clock and will leave Ripley after the fair. Round trip 25 cents. Tickets good during the fair.

Coal.

Just received, a fresh-mined barge of the celebrated Raymond Coal, the best semi-cannel coal ever sold in this market. Its merit is attested by the fact that others have tried to handle it but could not buy it, and another coal is sold by a similar name, but it cannot be counterfeited, and is sold only by J. H. Dopson.

White Kid

Strap Sandals!

J. HENRY PECOR.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The house and shop at Tuckahoe, Ky. Is the best stand in the county for a good smith and wood-workman. Call on or address J. J. HAGGERTY, Tuckahoe, Ky. 12tf

PRICES ON ALL OUR SUMMER GOODS

WILL BE CUT REGARDLESS OF COST. Come and get our prices. You will be astonished how far one dollar will go. We are determined not to carry over any Summer Goods.

ROSENAU BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE BEE HIVE.

BRVAN'S SPEECH.

Continued From Third Page.

Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a 1 the treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve. But this assumption is entirely without foundation. Secretary Carlisle appeared before the House committee on appropriations on January 21, 1895, and I quote from the printed report of his testimony before the committee.

Mr. Sibley—I would like to ask you, perhaps not entirely connected with the matter under discussion, what objection there could be to having the option of redeeming either in silver or gold lie with the treasury instead of the note-holder? Secretary Carlisle—If that policy had been adopted at the beginning of resumption—and I am not saying this for the purpose of criticising the action of any of my predecessors or anybody else—but if the policy of resumption to the government at the beginning of resumption the option of redeeming in gold or silver all its paper presented, I believe it would have worked beneficially and there would have been no trouble growing out of it, but the secretaries of the treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy of redeeming in gold or silver at the option of the holder of the paper, and never attempted to change that policy and force silver upon a man who wanted gold or gold upon a man who wanted silver, and especially if he had made that attempt at such a critical period as we have had in the last two years, my judgment is it would have been very disastrous.

I don't agree with the secretary that it was wise to follow a bad precedent, but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and treasury notes, but rather with the executive officers who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse for the issue of more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued. We are told that any attempt upon the part of the government at this time to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium upon gold, but why should it?

The bank officers exercise the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 2/3 to 1, and retains in circulation per capita more than we do in the United States.

It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and the treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now leads the secretary of the treasury to redeem all government paper in gold when gold is demanded will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold if the greenbacks and treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation.

More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option, just as the government ought to exercise it now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation, and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion, or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases?

There is an actual necessity for bimetalism as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last 23 years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each of gold. The restoration of bimetalism to the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal tender laws and not by redemption in gold because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold either in law or administrative policy.

We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in defiance to them. The best-known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this law, and build our argument upon it. We apply this argument to money when we say that a reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar; we also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver erected by law will raise the price of silver bullion. Gold and silver are different from other commodities in that they are limited in quantity.

Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the objects of anxious search as far back as history runs, yet, according to Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22-foot cube, and all the silver coin in the world into a 63-foot cube. Because gold and silver are limited both in the quantity now in hand and in the annual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply.

By international bimetalism, I believe that several nations, by entering into an agreement to coin at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented, can maintain the bullion value of the metals at the mint ratio. When a mint price is thus established it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting the coin. The only question upon which international bimetalists and independent bimetalists differ is, can the United States, by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the legal ratio, create a demand for silver which, taken in connection with the demand already in existence, will be sufficient to utilize the silver that will be presented at the mints?

They agree in their defense of the bimetallic principle and they agree in unalterable opposition to the gold standard.

International bimetalists can not complain that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner because international bimetalism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetalism at the same ratio. International bimetalists can not accuse the advocates of free silver of being "bullion owners who desire to raise the value of their bullion," or "debtors who desire to pay their debts in cheap dollars," or "demagogues who desire to curry favor the people." They must cast their opposition upon one ground only, that the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States.

In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here?

Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver can not come here because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints.

We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver because India, China, Japan, Mexico and all the other silver using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product. The arts will require a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by an enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture.

Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all that time the world has never suffered from an over-production. If for any reason the supply of gold or silver should in the future ever exceed the requirements of the world and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public.

Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver when measured by gold to the fact that during the last quarter of a century, the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely answered by the fact that during the last 50 years the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver.

Since the gold price of silver has fallen more during the last five years than it ever fell in any previous five years in the history of the world, it is evident that the fall is not due to increased production. Prices can be lowered effectively by decreasing the demand for an article as by increasing the supply of it, and it seems certain that the fall in the gold price of silver is due to hostile legislation, and not to natural laws.

Our opponents can not ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciating dollars.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar when melted loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetalism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin and we believe that silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer, and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free silver coinage point to the fact that 13 months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of congress and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely phrophesies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the president is empowered to convene congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action.

If, in November, the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetalism, the system can be inaugurated within a few months. If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights then a new and vital issue is raised.

Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidations will be of no avail. The people, who in 1876 rejected the doctrine that kings ruled by right divine, will not, in this generation, subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever increasing tribute to the credit of nations of the world—a tribute which no one dares to defend. I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citizens as well as to do justice to all its creditors. For a people like ours, blessed with natural resources of surpassing richness to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs, is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We can not enforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our own financial policy.

Honest differences of opinion have always existed and ever will exist as to

the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal; but, when it is seriously asserted that this nation must bow to the dictation of other nations and accept the policies which they insist upon, the right of self government is assailed, and until that question is settled all other questions are insignificant.

Citizens of New York, I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might in the very beginning of the campaign bring you greeting from the people of the west and south and assure you that their aim is not to destroy but to build up. They invite you to accept the principals of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetalism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You can not sell unless the people have money with which to buy and they can not obtain the money with which to buy unless they sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You can not afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy, which by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbus, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You would rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city, a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. This figure—Liberty Enlightening the World—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its power from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

HYPNOTIZED THE BEARS.

A Story Which Newsome Believes Because Anderson Is Cross Eyed.

J. E. Newsome is a Port Arthur Canadian and Alex Anderson comes from Pearl River. An Englishman named Atwell wanted to get a bear, and Anderson tried to gratify his desire. Newsome told Forest and Stream about it. Atwell was the kind of man who would like to kill a bear in a trap, so Anderson took two bear traps and a lot of bait up a gully near Ouimet, looking for a sign. The Englishman went looking for bears and left Anderson to set the traps.

All of a sudden a big she bear appeared before Anderson at the foot of a tree between a couple of whose roots one trap was to have been set. Not having any gun, Anderson, so Newsome says, determined that hypnotic force had to be used, and that suddenly. Anderson looked the bear in the eyes, and the bear paused; then Anderson made three passes with his hands. The bear leaped its head forward and its eyes bulged out. Having satisfied himself that the bear was properly influenced, Anderson yelled for Atwell, but Atwell was a good way off, and before he could arrive the she bear's 2-year-old and yearling cub came out of the tree at the same time. A yearling cub alone would be a pretty bad fighter at close quarters, especially with a hypnotized mother bear near by liable to come to at any moment, but a 2-year-old cub and a yearling both at once made a mighty serious matter.

But Anderson was fully equal to the emergency. He managed to look at the bears' four eyes at once and soon had them subjugated. Newsome says that he would not have believed Anderson's tale only Anderson is now cross eyed, which he wasn't before, owing to his looking both bears in the eyes at once.

Bismarck's Fateful Pipe.

Prince Bismarck is a great pipe collector, and the gem of his collection has a curious history. Many years ago, as Bismarck was strolling in the suburbs of Friedrichsruh with his two hounds, he was accosted by a Bohemian peddler and asked to buy a plain meerschaum pipe of the type that Bismarck most affected. At first Bismarck declined, but the peddler claimed for the pipe a power of forecast and told him he would serve three emperors as minister, and that three important changes in his life would be foretold by accidents befalling the pipe.

Laughing, Bismarck bought the pipe. He has since served three emperors. Two days before the historic moment when he was refused an audience the stem of his pipe separated and went to pieces. Later he chipped a piece from the side of the bowl, and within a month he was practically dismissed by the present emperor. The third sign has yet to come.—Berlin Correspondent.

An evidence of the striking uniformity of size among the Japanese is found in the fact that recent measurements taken of an infantry regiment show no variation exceeding two inches in height or 30 pounds in weight.

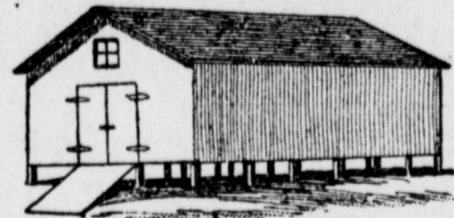
FARM AND GARDEN

A GRAINHOUSE.

Description of a Building Used in Ohio For Wheat, Oats and Corn.

A house which holds 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels oats and 2,000 to 2,500 bushels ear corn, is illustrated by Ohio Farmer and described as follows by P. Baer of the Ohio State university:

The building as planned is 24 by 48 feet and 12 feet high to plates; driveway through the center 8 feet wide and bins on either side. It has a floored driveway; the foundation to consist of stone pillars placed 8 feet apart both ways and well set. The pillars are represented by dots in the ground plan. The double lines are sills. We figured, in estimating the required amount of lumber, to use drop siding and line inside of wheat and oat bins with matched boards. This would make a tight house for corn. Perhaps it would be advisable to side the entire building with barn boards ripped to 6 inches in width and



PERSPECTIVE OF GRAINHOUSE.

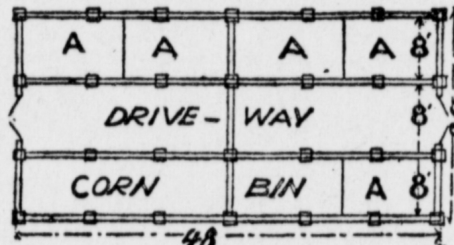
planned so that they could be painted and put on without battens to allow ventilation.

Cost, estimated: Sills, 7 by 8, 1,242 feet; joists, 2 by 8 (16 inches apart), 1,088 feet; joists, 2 by 6 (16 inches apart), 1,088 feet; studding, 2 by 4 (16 inches apart), 1,680 feet; plates and ties, 2 by 4, 480 feet; rafters, 2 by 6 (18 inches), 1,056 feet.

Total lumber, 6,624 feet, at \$14.....\$92 73
Sheeting, 1,440 feet, at \$12..... 17 28
Flooring, two floors, 2,304 feet, at \$18..... 41 47
Siding, including matched lining, 3,440 feet, at \$15..... 51 60
Lath for corner, 1,080 feet, at \$12..... 12 96
Foundation, material and work..... 20 00
Carpenter work..... 60 00
Hardware, etc..... 10 00
Painting..... 25 00
Roof, slate, one-third pitch, \$4 per square, including work..... 60 00

Total.....\$391 04

We would board bins up 10 feet high. Put joists for floor immediately above. This would give plenty of room up stairs for small tools or a shop. A stairway to be hoisted by rope and pulley could be put at any convenient place, leading up from the driveway. Hinges at the top and a half inch rope fastened to the lower step, running



GROUND PLAN OF GRAINHOUSE.

through a pulley in the ceiling, would get it out of the way when the drive is needed. Bins A A A A A are all of the same size, and each will hold 520 bushels if filled 8 feet deep. The corn bin is not divided and will hold 2,300 bushels of ears if filled 10 feet deep. There is a window in the gable and also in opposite end. There is also a bridge to driveway.

The Color of Corn.

At the various experiment stations in the corn growing states there have been something like 1,300 tests with nearly 500 varieties in which the relation of color to yield has been observed. The general average of all these tests shows that the white varieties make larger yield by about 2 1/2 bushels than the yellow varieties. At six out of seven stations the highest yielder was the white variety, and of the 35 varieties named as giving the best yields at the different stations 24 were white and only 7 were yellow, the others being red. As the Iowa Homestead explains, this does not mean that every white variety is better than every yellow one, but it does afford ground for the belief that on the average white corn is more prolific. With respect to feeding value there is, from the standpoint of scientific analysis, no difference between white and yellow corn, but on this point chemistry is at variance with the opinions of a good many practical feeders.

Potting Soil.

Here is some advice from American Agriculturist: If not already done, no time should be lost in preparing suitable soil for potting plants in autumn. Decomposed sods form the best possible basis for such a soil. Cut pieces of sod out 12 inches square and 2 inches thick and place them in a layer; on these put a layer of cow droppings, then another layer of sod, and so on until the desired quantity has been obtained. Leave the top flat so that the rain will soak through it. During the dry weather it is advisable to throw water over it from time to time, or, still better, soapsuds from the wash tubs. Before potting the plants the heap should be thoroughly worked over and sifted, adding about one-third of its quantity of fine sand. One reason for poor success with plants in winter is because the proper preparation of potting soil has been neglected.

A Word About Timothy.

Timothy seed is not so good to precede wheat as clover. The roots are too

hard and too long a time is required for them to decay. The soil is kept open too long. It holds less water and wears out sooner. Timothy is an exhaustive crop. It is especially hard on the surface of the soil. For some years I have adopted the plan of putting in winter wheat as the first crop on sod rather than corn. I see no reason for changing.—Cor. Iowa Homestead.

"BIG FOUR"

New line between

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Inaugurated May 24th

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Arrive Toledo.....3:25 p. m.....8:55 a. m.
Arrive Detroit.....5:45 p. m.....6:15 a. m.

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The new service between Cincinnati, Toledo and Detroit is

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VALUABLE

Investment PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A large, two-story double tenement house, constructed of the best material, containing five large, light rooms, water etc. All practically new, costing \$3,200, situated on East Fourth street in Maysville, Ky., which rents for \$24 per month. Is offered upon the following easy terms to a responsible party: For

\$2,000,

Payable in 100 monthly installments of \$20 each, with interest at 4 per cent. It will be seen that the rent in 100 months will pay for the property. For inspection of the property and further information see
J. N. KEHOE,
161 1/2 Court street, Maysville, Ky.

FARM

FOR SALE

Situated on the Maysville and Burtonville turnpike, thirteen and a half miles from Maysville and two and a half from Burtonville. Two churches—one Reform and one Methodist, the farthest only a mile distant. A first-class school within half a mile.

The farm contains twenty-six acres, well fenced and well watered by three ponds and a good cistern. A good house with five rooms stands back from the pike about fifty yards and is rolling from house to pike. Ruggies Camp grounds about three-quarters of a mile distant. Orchard contains the following: forty-eight apple trees, 30 pear trees, 19 plum trees, 13 peach trees, 4 quince trees, 11 cherry trees and 1 acre of strawberries. Sharples; 1 acre raspberries, Black Caps. A splendid garden, paved in. In a good neighborhood. Two blacksmith shops, two stores and a grist mill. A good barn, smoke house, hen house and other outbuildings. The land lays well. A widow and want to leave, the reason for selling. Price \$550 cash, net.

ELLEN HARDYMAN,
Burtonville, Ky.

FINE FARMS

FOR SALE.

The Executors of Thomas Wells, deceased, will sell, at private sale, the "Home Tract" of 88 3/4 Acres, near Helena Station; also three other tracts of land adjoining same, containing 110 Acres, 30 Acres and 24 Acres respectively. No better land in the State. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to

S. A. Piper,
and
G. S. Wall, Executors.

Maysville, Ky.

MILTON JOHNSON,

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Prompt attention to Collections and Legal matters.



L. H. Landman, M.D.,
Optician, 411 W. Ninth street, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky., on Thursday, SEPT. 2d, returning every first Thursday of each month.

Glasses adjusted to all forms of defective vision at popular prices.

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SECOND AND SUTTON STREETS.



BRINGS BACK TO YOUNG AND OLD THEIR LOST MANHOOD
\$5000 WE forfeit if our testimonials are not true. Have the druggists show them to you or address with stamp and we will send them and book FREE. The ELIXIR OF YOUTH cures all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Lost Vitality, Nightly Emissions, Evil Dreams, Headache, Pains in the Limbs and Back and Insanity, caused by youthful errors, or excessive, over indulgence or abuse of any kind of either sex. Ask for ELIXIR OF YOUTH, take no other. \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5. Sold under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Prepared only by
THE GERMAN HOSPITAL REMEDY CO.,
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For sale by J. C. FEECOR & CO., Druggists.

NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

**Amiability of the Jew and Per-
versity of the Scot.**

BANISHED FROM THE KINGDOM.

**When Times Were Hard, the Hebrew Was
Held For Ransom and After Payment
Was Still Considered Unredeemed—A
Beastly Fluke in the King Business.**

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CHAPTER XIII.

In 1278 the Jews, to the number of 280, were hanged for having in their possession clipped coins. Shortly afterward all the Jews in England were imprisoned. Whenever times were hard the Jews were imprisoned, and on one job lot alone £12,000 was realized in ransom. And still the Jews are not yet considered as among the redeemed. In 1290 they were all banished from the kingdom and their property seized by the crown. This seizure of real estate turned the attention of the Jews to the use of diamonds as an investment. For 400 years the Jews were not permitted to return to England.

Scotch wars were kept up during the rest of Edward's reign, but in 1291,

by the king, who now turned his attention to the victorious Scots.

Stirling castle and the fortress of Berwick alone remained to the English, and Robert Bruce was besieging the latter.

The English, numbering 100,000, at Bannockburn fought against 30,000 Scots. Bruce surprised the cavalry with deep pits, and before the English could recover from this an approaching re-enforcement for the Scotch was seen coming over the hill. This consisted of "suipes," with banners and bagpipes, and though they were really teamsters in disguise their hostile appearance and the depressing music of the bagpipes so shocked the English that they did not stop running until they reached Berwick. The king came around to Ber-



THE UNFORTUNATE KING WAS TREATED WITH REVOLTING CRUELTY.

wick from Dunbar by steamer, thus saving his life and obtaining much needed rest on board the boat.

Edward found himself now on the



THE FRENCH KING ENTERS INTO A SECRET ALLIANCE WITH BALIOL.

with great reluctance, Scotland submitted, and Baliol, whose trouble with Bruce had been settled in favor of the former, was placed upon the throne. But the king was overbearing to Baliol, inasmuch that the Scotch joined with the Normans in war with England, which resulted, in 1293, in the destruction of the Norman navy.

Philip then subpoenaed Edward, as Duke of Guienne, to show cause why he should not pay damages for the loss of the navy, which could not be replaced for less than £20, and finally wheeled Edward out of the duchy.

Philip maintained a secret understanding with Baliol, however, and Ed-



ROGER BACON DISCOVERS GUNPOWDER.

ward called a parliament, founded upon the great principle that "what concerns all should be approved by all." This was in 1295, and on this declaration, so far as successful government is concerned, hang all the law and the profits.

The following year Edward marched into Scotland, where he captured Baliol and sent him to France, where he died, in boundless obscurity, in 1297. Baliol was succeeded by the brave William Wallace, who won a great battle at Stirling, but was afterward defeated entirely at Falkirk and in 1305 was executed in London by request.

But the Scotch called to their aid Robert Bruce, the grandson of Baliol's competitor, and he was solemnly crowned at the abbey of Scone.

During a successful campaign against these people Edward fell sick and died in 1307. He left orders for the Scottish war to be continued till that restless and courageous people were subdued.

Edward was called the English Justinian, yet those acts for which he is most famous were reluctantly done because of the demands made by a determined people.

During his reign gunpowder was discovered by Roger Bacon, whereby Guy Fawkes was made possible. Without him England would still be a slumbering fog bank upon the shores of time.

Young Edward was not much of a monarch. He forgot to fight the Scots, and soon Robert Bruce had won back the fortresses taken by the English, and Edward II, under the influence of an attractive trifter named Gaveston, dawdled away his days and frittered away his nights. Finally the nobles, who disliked Gaveston, captured him and put him in Warwick castle, and in 1312 the royal favorite was horrified to find near him a large pool of blood, and on a further search discovered his own head lying in the gutter of the court. Turning sick at the gory sight, he buried his face in his handkerchief and expired.

The nobles were forgiven afterward

verge of open war with Ireland and Wales, and the population of the isle of Wight and another person, whose name is not given, threatened to declare war. The English nobles, too, were insubordinate, and the king, who had fallen under the influence of a man named Spencer and his father, was required by the best society, headed by Lancaster, to exile both of these wicked advisers.

Afterward the king attacked Lancaster with his army, and, having captured him, had him executed in 1322.

The Spencers now returned, and the queen began to cut up strangely and create talk. She formed the acquaintance of Roger Mortimer, who consented to act as her paramour. They organized a scheme to throw off the Spencers and dethrone Edward the Thinkless, her husband, in 1325.

Any one who has tried to be king even for a few weeks under the above circumstances must agree with the historian that it is no moonlight frolic.

Edward fled to Wales, but in 1326 was requested to come home and remain in jail there instead of causing a scandal by staying away and spending his money in Wales. He was confined in Kenilworth castle while his son was ostensibly king, though his wife and Mortimer really managed the kingdom and behaved in a scandalous way. Mortimer wearing the king's clothes, shaving with his razor and winding the clock every night, as though he owned the place. This was in 1327.

In September the poor king was put to death by corespondent Mortimer in a painful and sickening manner, after having been most inhumanly treated in Berkeley castle, whither he had been removed.

Thus ends the sad history of a monarch who might have succeeded in a



ON A HEN FARM.

minor position on a hen farm, but who made a beastly fluke in the king business.

The assurance of Mortimer in treating the king as he did is a blot upon the fair page of history in high life. Let us turn over a new leaf.

BILL NYE.

"Doubtless this is an error, so far as the steamer is concerned, but the statement can do no harm, and the historian cannot be positive in matters of this kind at all times, for the strain upon the memory is too great. The critic, too, should not be forgotten in a work

of this kind. He must do something to support his family, or he will become disliked.—Author.

"The clock may safely be omitted from the above account, as later information would indicate that this may be an error, though there is no doubt that Mortimer at this time wore out two suits of the king's pyjamas.—Author.

BENIGN TORNADOES.

One Delivered a House to a Mortgagee and Another Made a Dog Salable.

"And, talking about cyclones," said the man from Kansas, "them air twist-ers is mighty queer things."

The smart young man who sat beside the Kansas threw away his cigarette, and even the gripman looked interested.

"You have seen a tornado, then?" said the smart young man with animation.

"Seen 'em?" said the farmer scornfully. "Why, young feller, I comes from Kansas."

"Oh!" said the smart young man. A little later he ventured to remark, "Had lots of experience with cyclones, I suppose."

"Experience? Naw, you don't get no experience dealing with cyclones," said the man from Kansas, "cause them twist-ers never do the same thing twice. You just learn to dig out for the cellar when you see 'em comin'."

"They do all sorts of queer things, I suppose?" said the gripman, as he started the train with a sudden bound that jostled the smart young man's hat over his eyes.

"One of 'em done me a good turn once," said the man from Kansas meditatively. "Boot and Mit Glover own the next farm to mine out in Pawnee county, and their crops kept a-failing, and they kept a-borrowing money off of me till they had their house mortgaged clean up to the roof. It looked like my money was a goner, for they kept on losing their corn crop every year and I couldn't get the house 'cause they had a shotgun waiting for me in the kitchen. Well, one day 'long comes one of these roaring cyclones, and blessed if it didn't blow that whole house over into my pasture—yes, sir, and dropped the roof down on the foundations just as neat as you could have laid it. Looked as if the house had just sunk out of sight. But then I didn't have a mortgage on the roof, so I didn't care about that."

"Reminds me of a story of a brother of mine out in Iowa," said the man on the step. "Had a fine setter dog—best hunter in the state. My brother couldn't shoot, so he wanted to sell him. But he couldn't, 'cause the dog had a twist in his tail like a pig. Cyclone caught that dog out in the back-wheat patch one day and just nacherally ironed out that tail like a broomstick. He sold the dog for \$50 the next week."

—Chicago Tribune.

FRIENDSHIP AND THE NURSE.

Why Two Neighbors Are Not on Very Good Terms With Each Other.

"Hattie and you do not seem to be friends any more," said the short, thin woman as she paid the fare.

"Well, no, we are not," replied the tall, stout woman, slipping her dime back in her pocketbook. "You know the nurse she thought so much of came to live with me last winter."

"Why, how did that happen?" asked the short, thin woman.

"M—well, I suppose it was because she heard me say that I paid my nurse 50 cents more a week than Hattie did and that I wanted one at the time. Of course I didn't say that to her, you know, but she heard me. Maybe I mentioned, too, that I give my nurse three evenings out a week. Girls will be girls, you know, and my husband can look after the children on those evenings as well as she can."

"M'h'm. It keeps a man from finding fault with his wife's management, too, if he's kept busy while he's at home."

"Yes, and I've noticed that by the time they are in bed he's too tired to think of going out. Well, as I was saying, that girl came to me the very next week. Oh, and the stories she told me about Hattie, even to the things she had said about me, you'd scarcely believe. The girl couldn't seem to remember any of them at first, but after I'd jogged her memory she told me lots. Hattie wanted to quarrel with me, I could see that, but she didn't quite dare. She knew how much that girl knew. Besides, I was as sweet as honey to her every time we met."

"Then how comes it that you are not friends now?"

"Oh, didn't I tell you? The girl went back to her after a while."

"Oh," said the short, thin woman.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The "Autocrat" Hears a Preacher.

I heard this notorious preacher (Irving) the other Sunday. He is a black, savage, saturnine, long haired Scotchman, with a most Tyburn looking squint to him. He said nothing remarkable that I remember, and I should suppose owes much of his reputation to a voice of great force and compass, which he managed nearly as well as Macready. The charlatan he most resembles is Mr. —, whose yell is, however, instinct with a profounder expression of vulgarity and insolence. Mr. Irving and his flock have given up the unknown tongue and confine themselves to rolling up their eyes so as to show the whites in a formidable manner. I would ask for no better picture than has been presented by these poor enthusiasts, drunk with their celestial influences and babbling paltry inanities.—"Life of Oliver Wendell Holmes."

Law and Water.

Pennsylvania's supreme court has decided that water consumers are not liable for charges in case impure water is furnished.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE PATTERN GOWNS

**WHAT DAME FASHION HAS PROVIDED
IN THE WAY OF STYLES.**

**The Blouse Will Be in Vogue, and So Will
the Surplice Waist—A Handsome Rus-
set Brown Whipcord Gown—Frock For a
Little Girl.**

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The most progressive houses are rousing from their sleep, and their workrooms begin to show a little activity. Their buyers have returned from abroad with their heads brimful of ideas and their boxes with the pattern gowns. These are now being copied as fast as busy fingers can prepare them against the opening day in September. That is not far off now, and the persons who are expected to buy and wear these gowns will be here to see what fashion has made and pro-



SOME PRETTY GOWNS.

vided, even if they are obliged to return to their country homes after. The wise modiste buys one gown or garment of each leading style, and that then is copied with and without variations and in different textures and colors, so that there is an effect of great variety, while in reality there is not.

Among the most salient points in the new dresses I notice that the blouse is to be with us and will form a part of nearly half the new gowns. Surplice folds are also in vogue, and these last will have a great popularity if one may judge by the symptoms. These symptoms are shown in the fact of their presence upon the waists of the newest gowns. The blouse front is a little different from those of last season and is made to allow for one of the short fancy jackets which will be worn by every one before winter.

There was one very handsome dress of mode satin faced cloth, made with an ample but not extra full skirt. This had a trimming around the bottom made of reseda green velvet ribbon woven into a narrow lattice-work and having small bows set upon the top of every other point. The waist had a double box plait brought around and under to form a blouse front. There was a narrow belt of olive green velvet ribbon, with two bows. The sleeves fitted tight to the elbow, and from there up they spread into small puffs. There was a wide collar made of linen batiste, with little embroidered medallions and edged with rich honiton lace.

There is one very pretty new thing, and that is foulard. True, there has been a little of it shown from time to time as a novelty, but now it is decidedly "in." The wool foulard has black or dark brown ground, with dots of some contrasting color, large or small, singly or in clusters. The prettiest of the foulards for the young is that where a white ground is bestrewn with blue dots. The texture is rather harsh and stiff, but holds out well in rich, heavy folds. The dark colors are generally dotted with white. A very pretty dress for a young girl was of pure white foulard, with indigo blue dots. Around the skirt was laid a row of black lace insertion. The belt was trimmed in a similar manner, and there were two rows down the sides of the wide blouse plait. The sleeves were good sized gigots, with the plaits drooping loosely over the upper part of the arm.

I saw a dark russet brown whipcord fall outdoor suit, and it struck me as being of such excellent design that I will describe it as well as I can. The skirt was in five gores. Around the bottom there was a very rich and tasteful trimming made of very narrow black soutache braid. There were six rows of the braid. The two in the center were done in rope twist pattern. The next two were put on flat, while the two rows forming the outer edge were in up and down loops. Down each seam of



NEW FALL GOWNS.

the front gore there was the same design, but at the bottom they finished off with three loops about 6 inches deep. There was a plain basque, snug and

neat. This was richly braided down the edges. Over this was a short jacket, with a full ripple back.

For a small person of, say, 5 to 8, there was an awfully pretty little frock of pale green and silver gray brocaded silk and cotton—the new goods. The shape was a Mother Hubbard, with a wide, ruffled collar covering the yoke.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE CLIFF RUINS OF COLORADO.

**A Region of Especial Interest to Students
of the Prehistoric.**

The cliff ruins of the San Juan and the Mancos have been the center of attraction, have been viewed from all sides, and their wonders have been told and retold to the world time and time again. Scientific men have visited the region, have penetrated southwestern Colorado and have considered that section a place of especial interest, because the cliff and cave dwellings are probably the oldest in this strange land, being the first built in that mysterious journey southward of a great but unknown people. For 20 years the prospector has followed the San Juan river and gazed with careless unconcern on the rough and broken walls, so full of interest to the archaeologist.

But the mind of the prospector has no room for curia, and he has no time for archaeological investigation. He sees only the glitter of the gold in the sand, and thinks only of the time when he shall have made his stake. In November of 1892 hundreds of gold hunters rushed madly into the canyon north of the Navajo mountain, traveled 300 miles over bleak, desert tablelands, suffering terribly from the cold, hunger and the long, wearisome journey. In a few days they had staked off all the available land for 50 miles up and down the river and then returned home without having obtained so much as a color of gold, and today have nothing to show for it but the stakes.

It is one of the most wildly picturesque and beautiful regions in the world. The bleak old Navajo mountain rises abruptly and towers like a grim sentinel over the surrounding mesas, while in a canyon gorge more than 3,000 feet below its base the Rio San Juan appears like a silver thread. The canyon is several miles wide, and a descent can be made to the river only by a precipitous trail, but as the river approaches the great Colorado the canyon becomes more narrow and the wall more perpendicular, and when it merges into the Grand canyon it is scarcely more than a deep, dark channel.

A few miles from the Colorado river, where the canyon is not more than 800 or 1,000 feet from wall to wall, and where the walls are perpendicular and smooth, on the right wall are the pictures of seven warriors with bows drawn to the last notch, while across the river on the opposite side are the pictures of seven antelope, apparently in full run to escape the hunters. These pictures are well executed and are in the most inaccessible places. Evidently the artist had to be lowered from a ledge hundreds of feet above the picture and held suspended while he performed his tedious task. There are many places in the mystic southwest where such paintings are to be found.—Denver Field and Farm.

A Preparation For Padding.

Very many persons would like to know how to pad sheets of paper so as to make tablets, but do not understand the proper composition for putting on the edges. The following recipe is vouched for by competent authority: Glue, 4 pounds; glycerin, 2 pounds; linseed oil, one-half pound; sugar, one-quarter pound; aniline dyes in sufficient quantity to color. The glue is softened by soaking it in a little cold water, then dissolved, together with the sugar, in the glycerin by aid of heat over a water bath. To this the dyes are added, after which the oil is well stirred. It is used hot. Another composition of a somewhat similar nature is prepared as follows: Glue, a pound; glycerin, 4 ounces; glucose sirup, about 2 tablespoonfuls; tannin, one-tenth ounce. Give the compositions an hour or more in which to dry or set before cutting or handling the pads.—New York Ledger.

She Killed the Moths.

It isn't always well for a woman to have too many ideas. One of my acquaintances has just had one too many. It was in regard to a beautiful mink cape of hers, brand new last winter. She packed it away last spring with some absolutely infallible moth balls. As a consequence, when she took it out for examination a fortnight or so ago she found a few moths in it. Immediately she had her idea. She would steam that cape. She did it. She put it into a big steamer and steamed it for two hours. The furrier thinks that by careful management he may be able to make a tiny collar out of the remains. However the steaming killed the moths.—Washington Post.

Tornado as a Dentist.

The immature tornado that recently struck Louisville earned the gratitude of the city hall engineer by blowing out an aching tooth. The gust carried away his hat and raveled his necktie, and only ceased to play tenpins with him when he grabbed a railing, and when the fury of the blow was past he found that the troublesome tooth had gone too.

Gladys and Granny.

Little Gladys—Granny, go down on our hands and knees for a minute, please.

Fond Grandmother—What am I to do that for, my pet?

Gladys—"Cause I want to draw an elephant.—Philadelphia Times.



The Governor of North Carolina said
to the Governor of South Carolina

Battle Ax PLUG

"BATTLE AX" is the most tobacco,
of the best quality, for the least money.
Large quantities reduce the cost of
manufacture, the result going to the con-
sumer in the shape of a larger piece, for
less money, than was ever before possible.

Aberdeen M. E. Church.

Next Sabbath, August 16th, will be a day of universal importance to the church people of Aberdeen. Rev. W. W. Tranter, of Covington, Ky., will spend the day with the people. Mr. Tranter is a university graduate, a gentleman of wide culture and a speaker possessing elements of strength and power. Those who had the pleasure of listening to him at the M. E. Church and at Dieterich's Grove in Maysville on Memorial Day will corroborate these statements. Mr. Tranter will preach in Aberdeen M. E. Church at 11 a. m. To the citizens and friends a cordial invitation to attend is given. At night the services will be a little unique. The church, in spite of the hard times with its scarcity of work and money, has in about three months raised and paid \$300, thus cancelling a mortgage against the church to that amount. This leaves the property absolutely free from all incumbrance. For this reason the people propose to praise the Lord and cremate the mortgage. The following program will be observed:

Opening hymn.
Prayer.
Scripture Lesson—Mrs. Ida Spears, trustee.
Hymn.
A Brief History of the Debt—A. T. Boswell, trustee.
Presentation of Mortgage to Pastor—Dr. T. Hector, trustee.
How It Was Brought About—Pastor.
Cremation and doxology.
Free will offerings.
Sermon—W. W. Tranter.
Closing exercises.
The services will be brief and pointed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Rev. J. S. Sims will preach at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Washington Sunday afternoon, August 16th, at 4 o'clock.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at J. James Wood's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

Miss KATE BLATTERMAN will teach piano and theory of music at No. 15 West Fourth street, beginning September 7th.

DREAM MYSTERIES.

MAY BE SHADOWY MEMORIES OF PRE-
VIOUS EXISTENCE.

Little Satisfaction Found In the Many
Explanations Given For the Formation of
the Phantasmagoria Which Come to Us
as We Sleep.

In a thoughtful, well written article on "Dreams and Their Mysteries," in The North American Review, Elizabeth Bisland reminds us that we are so familiar with the phenomena of sleep that the strangest dreams come as no surprise. She says, truly:

"Prove that you have the hypnotic power to make a man feel pain or pleasure without material cause; that you can force him to believe himself a soldier, say, or a woman, or that he is three feet high, or two persons at once, and he will gaze upon this occult mastery with awe and wild surprise—he who every 24 hours of his life, with no more magic potion than healthy fatigue, with no greater wonder working weapon than a pillow, may create for himself phantasmal delusions beside which all mesmeric suggestions are but the flat-test of dull commonplace."

Because people are afraid of being thought superstitious with regard to dreams there has been an unscientific avoidance of the whole topic, which is no less superstitious and puerile, the consequence of which foolish revulsion has been that one of the most curious functions of the brain is still in a period of universal investigation—left unexamined and unexplained. Some dabbles there has been in the matter, but so far no tenable explanation has been offered of those strange illusions of sleep with which all mankind is familiar. The results up to this time of this dabbling are for the most part of little more value than the contents of the greasy, well thumbed dreambooks that formed the only and dearly beloved library of eighteenth century milkmaids and apprentices. The greater portion of such labor as has been bestowed on the subject has been mainly directed toward efforts to prove the extreme rapidity with which the dream passes through the mind, and that it is some trivial outward cause at the moment of rousing from slumber, such as a noise, a light or the like, which wakes the brain to this miraculous celerity of imaginative creation.

The general conviction that dreams occur only at the instant of the awakening shows how little real attention has been bestowed upon the matter, since the most casual observation of "the dog that hunts in dreams" would show that he may be chasing the wild deer and following the roe in the gray kingdom of seeming without breaking his slumbers. He will start and twitch and give tongue after the phantom quarry he dreams himself pursuing. But given the truth of any one of these assertions, still the heart of the mystery has not yet been plucked out, since it is not explained why a noise or a gleam of light—such as the senses are quite familiar with in waking consciousness—should at the moment of rousing cause the

brain to create with inconceivable rapidity a series of phantasmagoria in order to explain to itself the familiar phenomena of light or sound.

It is broadly asserted by many that the memory retains each and every experience which life has presented for its contemplation, but this is hardly true. It makes to a certain extent a choice and chooses oftentimes with apparent caprice. To demonstrate the truth of this, let one endeavor to recall the first impression retained by his childish mind, and it usually proves to be something extremely trivial.

A lady, interrogated as to this, declared her first clear memory was a sense of the comfort to her tired little 2-year-old body of the clean linen sheets of the bed at the end of the most perilous and adventurous journey, and of whose startling incidents her memory had preserved nothing. Again this capricious faculty will seize on some few high lights in a vivid picture and reject all the unimportant details. As a rule, however, it is the profound stirrings of the emotions which wake the memory to activity. A woman never forgets her first lover. A man to the end of his life can recall his first triumph.

Miss Bisland believes that we inherit many of the memories that come to us, waking as well as sleeping. Every one has felt many times in his life a sense of familiarity with incidents that have had no place in his own experience and has found it impossible to offer any explanation for the feeling. Coming suddenly around a turn of a hill upon a fair and unknown landscape, his heart may bound with a keen sense of recognition of its unfamiliar outlines. In the midst of a tingling sense of emotion a sensation of the whole incident being a mere dull repetition will rob it of its joy or pain. A sentence begun by a friend is recognized as trite and old before it is half done, though it refers to matters new to the hearer. A sound, a perfume, a sensation, will awaken feelings having no connection with the occasion.

In sleep the brain is peculiarly active in certain directions, not being distracted by the multitude of impressions constantly conveyed to it by the live senses, and experiments with hypnotic sleepers prove that some of its functions become in sleep abnormally acute and vigorous. Why not the function of memory? The possessions which during the waking hours were useless, and therefore rejected by the will, surge up again, vivid and potent, and troop before the perception unsummoned, motley and fantastic, serving no purpose more apparent than the idle, disconnected recollections of one's waking moments of dreaminess, and yet it may hap, withal, that the tireless brain, forever turning over and over its heirlooms in the night, is seeking here an inspiration or there a memory to be used in that fierce and complex struggle called life.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A BIG SEA SERPENT.

Said to Be Two Hundred Feet Long and
In Long Island Sound.

A sea serpent with pea green whiskers passed down Long Island sound in a big hurry Wednesday morning. He was plowing through the water at a 25 knot clip when he passed the Stratford lighthouse and left a wake of foam behind him a mile in length. He was easily 200 feet in length, and his head was reared 20 feet above the brine. That afforded a good view of his whiskers, which were of the rich deep green color of bog hay.

The big reptile was plainly seen from the lighthouse by Keeper Theodore Judson, his wife, his son Henry and his daughter Agnes, and by H. W. Curtis of Stratford, as well as by a number of people at Captain John Bond's place, up the river. These latter saw only the loftily reared head, which at a distance looked like the tall funnel of a sound flier. Keeper Judson seriously declared to a reporter that he could not be mistaken.

"I saw it plainly," he said, "and so did my wife and children and Mr. Curtis. All of us are familiar with the appearance of a school of porpoises, and this sight was entirely different. Besides, the head stuck up straight, and porpoises could hardly present that appearance unless they were pushing along a stovepipe in the water. Of course it is hard to say just how big the creature was, but the body was very long and quite thick. It was traveling down the sound at a rapid rate, perhaps a half mile offshore. It could be plainly seen without a glass."

The other witnesses all corroborate Keeper Judson's statement, which bears the imprint of truth. Incumbency in the lighthouse service is prima facie evidence of sobriety, an element not always closely connected with stories of sea monsters.

Still the pea green whiskers are inexplicable.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Union.

Ill-Starred Family.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 15.—Detective Tom Hyland, 60, in the employ of the Panhandle railroad, was killed by a cut of cars in the yards here. He was charged with the murder of his wife a dozen years ago, but was acquitted. Recently his brother-in-law, named Morrow, was killed by a train, and half a dozen of his relatives met violent deaths.

Limit on Corn Juice.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—Wholesale liquor dealers from all parts of the country will meet in this city on Aug. 31 to organize a National Liquor Dealers' association. It is said that \$100,000,000 of capital will be represented. The object of the convention will be to devise plans to prevent the over-production of whisky.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Dwells on Armenian Atrocities and Her
Offer of Clemency.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The queen's speech at the proroguing of parliament first mentions the advances of Dongola and then says: "The conditions in some portions of the Turkish empire continues to furnish cause for much anxiety. At present Crete is the principal center of the disturbances. I have observed strict neutrality, but in conjunction with the other powers of Europe, have endeavored to bring about reconciliation, by proposing the establishment of a system of government which would be equitable and acceptable to both Christians and Mussulmans."

The speech then refers to the rising of the Mashonas and Matabeles, pays a tribute to the courage and self-reliance of the settlers and adds: "The efforts of my troops are telling on the resistance of the rebels, who, I trust, will shortly avail themselves to my offer of clemency."

The speech concludes with a recital of the measures adopted by parliament during its session just ending.

A STRIKER'S REVENGE.

Foreman Morley of Berea Nearly Mur-
dered by a Polish Quarryman.

BEEA, O., Aug. 15.—A foreman in quarry No. 7, Amos Morley, was nearly murdered yesterday by George Bownskonski, one of the Polish quarrymen lately out on a strike. Morley is hated by the former strikers, especially those for whom work has not yet been found. A few days ago dynamite was discovered under his house. Bownskonski applied for work, and upon being told there was none, struck Morley on the head with a shovel, knocking him into deep water in the quarry. Morley tried to climb out, but the Pole held his head under water with the shovel and would have drowned him had not some of the quarrymen ran to his aid. Bownskonski fled, but was easily found by an officer and arrested without resistance.

TWO HUNDRED DROWNED

By the Capsizing of a River Boat in India.
Heavy Floods.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A special dispatch from Bombay says that heavy floods have been caused by the rising of the river Kistnah. Immense damage has been done and thousands have been rendered homeless. At one place a river boat was capsized and 200 persons were drowned. Seven miles of the Nizams railway have been washed away.

Mrs. Malloy Nominated.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 15.—The Republicans of Wyoming gave a practical demonstration yesterday of their belief in woman suffrage by nominating as one of the three presidential electors-at-large Mrs. Sarah Malloy, wife of L. R. Malloy of this city, and she has accepted the nomination. She is 40 years old, and has a family of four children, the oldest being 18. Her husband is a Democrat.

Tennessee Short of Funds.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 15.—Yesterday, by proclamation, Governor Turney called an extra session of the legislature to meet Sept. 7 for the purpose of providing against a threatened treasury deficit Jan. 1, 1897, and Jan. 1, 1898, the assessment laws and decreased tax rates having failed to provide sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the state and pay interest on bonds.

A Fireman Killed.

GROUND HOUSE, Minn., Aug. 15.—An eastern Minnesota freight train ran into a Great Northern engine, demolishing both engines and killing M. Moore, a Great Northern fireman. The bame is supposed to rest with the eastern train crew.

The Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The gold withdrawals yesterday amounted to \$202,000, leaving the net gold reserve \$106,063,916.

Base Ball.

AT PITTSBURGH— R H E
Pittsburgh.....3 1 0 0 0 0 2 x—6 11 0
Cleveland.....2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4 6 3
Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Hurst.

AT BOSTON— R H E
Boston.....0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 x—4 7 2
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 5
Batteries—Nichols and Gangel; Clarke and Warner. Umpire—Sheridan.

AT LOUISVILLE— R H E
Louisville.....0 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 x—5 8 8
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1—4 10 3
Batteries—Frazer and Dexter; Terry and Kittredge. Umpires—Lally and Emslie.

AT PHILADELPHIA— R H E
Philadelphia.....3 2 0 3 0 2 4 0—14 16 1
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 5
Batteries—Gumbert and Clements; Abbey, Flynn and German, and McAuley and McGuire. Umpire—Conohan.

THE MARKETS.

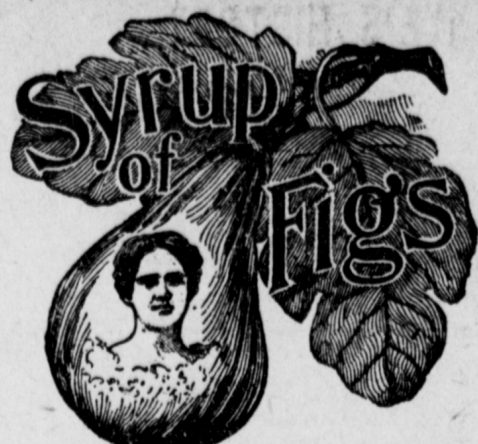
Review of the Grain and Livestock Mar-
kets For August 15.

Pittsburg.
Cattle—Prime, \$1 35@4 40; good butchers, \$1 20@4 35; bulls, stags and cows, \$2 00@2 50; rough fat, \$3 10@3 70. Hogs—Prime light, \$3 40@3 45; heavy, \$3 00@3 10; common to fair, \$3 30@3 35. Sheep—Extra, \$3 50@3 60; good, \$3 30@3 40; common, \$1 50@2 25; spring lambs, \$3 00@4 50; veal calves, \$6 00@6 25.

Cincinnati.
Wheat—50@57½c. Corn—25@26½c. Cattle—Selected butchers, \$3 85@4 25; fair to medium, \$3 45@3 75; common, \$3 25@3 50. Hogs—Selected and prime butchers, \$3 15@3 20; packing, \$3 00@3 10; common to rough, \$2 40@2 75. Sheep—\$1 25@2 25. Lambs—\$4 50@5 50.

Chicago.
Hogs—Selected butchers, \$3 85@3 10; mixed, \$3 00@3 20. Cattle—Poor to choice steers, \$3 00@4 50; others, \$3 65@4 25; cows and bulls, \$1 75@3 25. Sheep—\$1 60@3 00; lambs, \$3 75@5 75.

New York.
Cattle—\$3 95@4 85. Sheep—\$1 75@3 50; lambs, \$3 75@6 00.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

A GOOD THING

The wide-awake merchant never loses an opportunity to increase the number of his customers. He's out for business at all times. Experience has demonstrated that if you wish to reach the people you must advertise.

An Ad.

In the BULLETIN.

If you wish to let the people of this city and surrounding country know what you have to sell, advertise in the BULLETIN. There's no better medium through which to talk to them of the bargains you offer.

TRY IT,

and you will be convinced. This is just the time to advertise if you wish to catch the season's trade. People are buying their summer goods. Let them know what you're selling. Advertise now.

A. SORRIES,

Lock and Gunsmith.

REPAIRING of all kinds done promptly and on very reasonable terms. Special attention given to REPAIRING BICYCLES. Satisfaction guaranteed.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.



East.	West.
No. 16.....10:05 a. m.	No. 19.....5:30 a. m.
No. 2.....1:36 p. m.	No. 1.....6:10 a. m.
No. 18.....5:00 p. m.	No. 17.....8:50 a. m.
No. 20.....7:35 p. m.	No. 8.....4:25 p. m.
No. 4.....10:46 p. m.	No. 15.....5:15 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
F. V. V. Limited No. 2 arrives at Washington at 6:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:05 a. m.; Philadelphia, 10:25 a. m.; New York, 12:53 p. m.
F. V. V. Limited No. 3 arrives at Cincinnati at 5:50 p. m.

Washington Express No. 4 arrives at Washington at 8:45 p. m.; New York, 3:08 p. m.

Cincinnati Fast Line No. 1 arrives Cincinnati at 8:00 a. m.

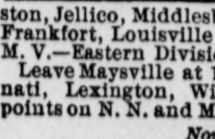
Pullman sleeping car service to Richmond and Old Point Comfort by trains 2 and 4.

Direct connection at Cincinnati for all points West and South.

No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not stop between Maysville and Newport.

For full information and rates to all points East and West, apply to

T. A. GARRIGAN, S. E. P. A.,
Huntington, W. Va.



MAYSVILLE DIVISION.
Southbound.

Leaves Maysville at 5:52 a. m. for Paris, Lexington, Cincinnati, Richmond, Stanford, Livingston, Jellico, Middleborough, Cumberland Gap, Frankfort, Louisville and points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division.

Leave Maysville at 1:30 p. m. for Paris, Cincinnati, Lexington, Winchester, Richmond and points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division.

Northbound.

Arrive at Maysville at 9:50 a. m. and 8:20 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce W. LARUE THOMAS, of Mason County, a candidate for Congress from this, the Ninth, district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce T. L. BEST as a candidate for Sheriff at the November election, 1897, subject to the action of the Democratic party.